

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4892. 號八十月七年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

日八十月六年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENNESSY & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—H. HOFFMANN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.  
R. R. BELLIOR, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. B. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOMIN, Esq.  
HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

### OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION.

No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, \$110,000.

## BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## For Sale.

AERATED WATERS, IN CODD'S PATENT GLASS STOPPERED BOTTLES.

FROM the 1st July, the Price of all kinds of AERATED WATERS will be only

FORTY CENTS Per Dozen. SANSAPARILLA WATER, 75 Cents per Dozen.

ED. CHASTEL, 2, Wyndham Street, opposite the HONGKONG CLUB.

## FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received a Shipment of FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

—ALSO—  
A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

## For Sale.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY in the CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on

## TUESDAY.

the 31st July, 1877, at 11 a.m., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East.

The following UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES:—  
Old Bedding, Blankets, Brass, Canvas, Copper, Cordage, Horse Shoe Nails, Pony Shoes, Horse Rugs, Parts of Harness, Cast and Wrought Iron, Leather, Cotton Linen and Woollen Articles, Sand Bags, Waterproof Sheets, Steel, Timber, Tin, Tents, Zinc, Great Coats, Waterproof Ditto, Wicker Helmets, Cement Casks, Packing Cases, and various Miscellaneous Articles.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

F. C. P. SILVEIRA, Senior Ordnance Officer. Ordnance Office, Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3% or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

## NOTICE.

MRS. G. B. FALCONER, Widow and Administratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER (sole and only Partner of the Firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., Watch Manufacturers, Jewellers, &c., &c., Hongkong), and Mr. MATTHEW FALCONER, Brother of the Deceased, beg respectfully to intimate that they have agreed to CONTINUE the BUSINESS so long carried on by the late Mr. FALCONER.

In making this announcement, they have pleasure in stating that they have made such arrangements that the efficiency and high reputation formerly enjoyed by the Firm, will be maintained in its entirety in all its branches.

The Stock, as hitherto, will consist of EVERY ARTICLE of the BEST QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and they hope to be favoured with a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to the late Mr. FALCONER, and, in soliciting such, no efforts will be wanting to inspire that confidence on the part of their Customers which was so marked a feature in the Business as formerly conducted.

The Business will be carried on in the old Premises under the same Name and Style as hitherto, viz.,

GEORGE FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON, Manager.

Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHEW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Policies by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in London, in Liverpool, or at the principal Ports of India and the East.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

## Intimations.

DEVORE'S BRILLIANT OIL. RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVORE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVORE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVORE MANUFACTURING CO., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

SHIPS' COMPADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES. Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eleventh Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends. The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3.30 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to add a Regulation to the existing Articles of Association of the Company, authorizing the Company to modify the conditions contained in its Memorandum of Association, as by subdivision of its existing Shares into a larger number of Shares of smaller amount than is fixed by its Memorandum of Association, in accordance with the provisions of Sections XX and XXI of "The Companies Ordinance 1877."

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 28th of May, Dr. STOUT'S Consulting and Operating ROOMS will be on the Ground Floor of the HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has Returned to Hongkong, and will be ready to Receive Patients on MONDAY, June 25th.

Office, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

PIANO TUNING, REPAIRING, &c.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Desirous of having their PIANOS REPAIRED by the Undersigned, will please oblige with early orders, as he is about to Return to Shanghai.

Orders may be left with Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs GAFFY & Co. A. HAHN.

Hongkong, July 19, 1877.

## Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf, Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

M. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration. SANDER & Co. Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

### NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr. EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr. M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr. F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co. del China, June 1, 1877.

### NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony. R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877.

### NOTICE.

BY Mutual Consent, the Firm of FREERKS, RODATZ & Co. has been DISSOLVED on This Day.

R. FREERKS, G. O. F. RODATZ. Hongkong, June 30, 1877.

THE Undersigned, Establishing themselves This Day as SHIPOHANDLERS and GENERAL STOREKEEPERS under the Style and Firm of RODATZ & Co., have taken over the Business of the late Firm of FREERKS, RODATZ & Co.

G. O. F. RODATZ, C. KOCH. Hongkong, July 2, 1877.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY. Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "NAHUA,"

Capt. J. D. FURNARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th Instant, at 8 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI. The Steamship "TAIWAN,"

Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN VIA PORT DARWIN. The British Steamer "CHARTON,"

Captain JOHNSON, will load here for the above Ports, and will leave on TUESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight, apply to HOP KEE & Co. Hongkong, July 26, 1877.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "ADRIA,"

will leave for the above place with quick despatch.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent. Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The Steamship "OCEAN,"

due immediately from Foochow, will receive prompt despatch as above.

For First-class Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "HIGHLANDER,"

HURCHISON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, May 24, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "HANNAN LAW,"

ROBERT GREIG, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "MATCHLESS,"

J. C. DAWES, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "ROBERT HENDERSON,"

GUSH, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 11, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"

Capt. MONKMAN, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Bark "VICTORIA,"

SW. D. TRIMMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFF,"

T. ROBERTS, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 2, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Bark "GALDEW,"

Captain W. PETERSON, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The 100 A 1 German Ship "POLYNESIA,"

SCHWABER, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 11, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "STANFIELD,"

having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, June 29, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees.

BARQUE KAISOW, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenway having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before 1 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

FROM KURRAOCHIE.

THE British Bark Twilight having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK PENSHAW, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Atholl having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

DANISH SHIP DORS BRODERSEN, FROM SAIGON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.



## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
PEKING will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,  
the 30th Instant, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., 29th Instant. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland  
Cargo are requested to endorse on the  
Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages  
Shipped, to correspond with those in their  
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 5, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 20, 1877. 1730

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th August,  
1877, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. PEIZO, Commandant LECOURTIER,  
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 3rd August, 1877. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,  
Agent. and

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on TUESDAY, the 7th August, at  
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 6th Proximo. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1877. au7

NEWS FOR HOME.  
The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collected  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 10 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 56 cents), \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

## Insurances.

THE  
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tails Two Million,  
in 1,000 shares of Tails 2,000 each.  
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tails Six Hundred  
Thousand, or Tails 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.  
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.,  
Sons & Co.)  
M. S. GURDAY, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon,  
Sons & Co.)

JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)  
E. H. LAYERS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)  
HUGH SWINLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster  
& Co.)  
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibbs, Livingston  
& Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Secretary—HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.  
BANKERS.  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES.  
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,  
YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.  
At the principal ports in the East and Australian  
Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on  
the 1st January, 1878, as a per-  
manent Marine Insurance Company, to  
carry on the business (established in 1865)  
of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY,  
1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Tails  
400,000, by setting aside a portion of the  
profits at such times and in such sums as  
the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each  
year will be divided amongst the Share-  
holders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion  
thereof being set aside for the forma-  
tion of a Reserve Fund as above stated.

Two-thirds as a return to Contributors  
(being Shareholders), in proportion to the  
Premiums paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take  
place at the end of every three years, and  
for this purpose power will be given to the  
Directors by the Deed of Settlement to  
withdraw at the before-mentioned periods  
all or any of the Shares held by Share-  
holders who have not contributed Premium  
or whose contributions during the preced-  
ing three years have not been in proportion  
to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company  
in pursuance of the above regulation, will  
be notified at least three months prior to  
the date fixed for any such revision of the  
Share List, and will have the option of dis-  
posing of their Shares in either of the  
following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after  
receipt of notice of withdrawal, and  
prior to the date of revision, to sell  
their Shares to any person approved  
by the Company and accepted as the  
transferee; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate  
for cancellation at the time of such  
revision, and pursuant to notice, will  
receive a return of the Capital paid up  
thereon; and so soon after as the  
financial position of the Company up  
to the date of the revision can be ascer-  
tained and the accounts adjusted, they  
shall also receive a pro-rata share of  
the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated,  
together with such proportion of the  
unappropriated profits as may be found  
due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applica-  
tions for Shares in the undermentioned  
form will be received at the offices of the  
Company, from residents in China and  
Japan, until the 30th September, from  
London and distant ports until 31st Octo-  
ber next.

Forms of application for Shares can be  
obtained at the Head-office, or by applica-  
tion to the Agents of the Company.  
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ool

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR  
SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the  
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.  
Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you  
will allot to me ..... Shares in the  
above Company, and ..... agree to  
accept such Shares, or any less number  
you may allot to me; and .....  
agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per  
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to  
subscribe the Deed of Settlement when  
required to do so.

Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
.....

Forms of application for Shares can be  
obtained at the Head-office, or by applica-  
tion to the Agents of the Company.  
Shanghai, June 18, 1877. ool

NOTICE.  
LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM  
TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has  
This Day been Transferred to THE  
MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, OLD  
BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,  
WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.

127, Leadenhall Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
20, Old Broad Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.  
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.  
RESERVE FUND, £340,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-  
tisement THE MARINE INSUR-  
ANCE CO. has This Day taken over the  
Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL  
STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed  
Mr A. MUIR as its AGENT in HONG-  
KONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
ROBERT J. LODGE,  
Manager.

THE Underigned is prepared to Accept  
Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the  
MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class  
Steamer.

A. MUIR,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of  
London.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1877. 9917

## Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARRERS & Co.  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Underigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)  
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, January 8, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Insurances.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-  
SURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to  
Issue Policies against LOSS or  
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.

Every Risk taken by this Company is  
participated in by Three of the largest  
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-  
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus  
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,  
equal to FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS,  
thus enabling this Company to accept large  
lines.

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 26, 1877. se26

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAILS 400,000, EQUAL TO  
\$555,555-45.

Directors.  
LEE SING, of the Lai Sing Firm.  
CHAN SAUNG LAY, of the Lai Yuen Firm.  
WONG YIT FUI, of the Chun Cheong Wing  
Firm.

LOO KEE of the Yee On Firm.  
FOAL SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo  
Firm.  
WONG PAK CHANG, of the San Tye Lee  
Firm.  
PUN FONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.  
MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,  
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,  
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS OF  
China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1877. sel

## To Let.

TO LET.  
THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,  
D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa-  
tion of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra  
Terrace.

The dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.  
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough  
Street. Possession from 1st September next.  
The Bungalow No. 5, Old Bailey Street.  
Possession from 1st August next.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

TO LET.  
HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately  
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.  
"Blancie Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

TO LET.  
With Immediate Possession.  
THE Upper Part of No. 62, PRAYA,  
either for OFFICES or GODOWN.

Apply to  
ROBERT MORE.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1877. sul

Intimations.  
Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW."  
No. 6, Vol. V.  
Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and  
a Half.

CONTENTS.  
Review of a Chinese Manuscript New  
Testament.  
A Legend of the Tang Dynasty.  
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of  
History.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
(Continued from page 319.)  
The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese  
Novel.  
Ancient Peking.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from  
page 286).  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.  
Collectanea Bibliographica.  
Notes and Queries—  
Inheritance and "Patria Potestas" in  
China.  
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.  
Chinese Novels.  
A Difficult Character.  
Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.  
Russian Sinologists.  
The Eight Genii.  
The Fish of Hare.  
Seeds of Sorghum.  
Aniseed Oil and Sandalwood.  
Errata.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, July 7, 1877.

NOTICE.  
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese  
Mail will be issued DAILY instead of  
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the China Mail.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
MR CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-  
continuation of Notes & Queries on  
China and Japan, has induced the pub-  
lishers of this journal to issue a publication  
similar in object and style, but slightly  
modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and  
Queries on the Far East, is issued at in-  
tervals of two months, each number con-  
taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally  
illustrated with lithographs, photographs,  
woodcuts, &c., should the papers published  
demand, and the circulation justify, such  
extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage  
paid, per annum, payable by non-residents  
in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original  
and selected upon the Arts and Sciences,  
Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History,  
Literature, Mythology, Manners and Cu-  
stoms, Natural History, Religions, &c., of  
China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the  
Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East"

generally. A more detailed list of subjects  
upon which contributions are especially  
invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,  
French, German, Spanish, Italian or Por-  
tuguese, are admissible. Endeavours  
are made to present a résumé in each  
number of the contents of the most recent  
works bearing on Chinese matters. Great  
attention is also paid to the Review  
department.

Notes and Replies are classified to-  
gether as "Notes" (head references being  
given, when furnished, to previous Notes  
or Queries), as are also those queries which,  
though asking for information, furnish new  
or unpublished details concerning the mat-  
ter in hand. It is desirable to make the  
Queries proper as brief and as much to  
the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August,  
1877, is at hand. It says that forty-two  
essays were sent in to compete for the best  
paper on the advantages of Christianity for  
the development of a State. All our lead-  
ing scholars should subscribe to this scholarly  
and enterprising Review. It is a sixty  
page, bi-monthly, repository of what schol-  
ars are ascertaining about China. The  
lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is  
alone worth the price of the Review. Ad-  
dress China Review, Hongkong—Northern  
Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the fol-  
lowing notice of the China Review:—"This  
is the title of a publication, the first num-  
ber of which has lately reached us from Hong-  
kong, where it has been set on foot as in  
some respects a continuation of Notes and  
Queries on China and Japan, the extinction  
of which useful serial a year or two ago has  
been much regretted in Europe as well as  
in China. The present publication, judging  
by the number now before us, is intended to  
occupy a position, as regards China and the  
neighbouring countries, somewhat similar  
to that which has been filled in India by the  
Calcutta Review. The great degree of at-  
tention that has been bestowed of late years  
upon the investigation of Chinese literature,  
antiquities, and social developments, to say  
nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the  
accumulation of important stores of infor-  
mation, rendering some such channel of pub-  
licity as is now provided extremely desir-  
able; and contributions of much interest  
may fairly be looked for from the members  
of the foreign consular services, the Chinese  
Customs' corps, and the missionary body,  
among whom a high degree of Chinese  
scholarship is now assiduously cultivated,  
and who are severally represented in the first  
number of the Review by papers highly  
creditable to their respective authors. In a  
paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the  
Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of  
honour is deservedly given, an excellent  
summary is presented of the chronological  
problems and arguments involved in con-  
nexion with this important work. Some  
translations from Chinese novels and plays  
are marked by both accuracy and freshness  
of style; and an account of the career of  
the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh  
century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. R. O. Bowra,  
is not only historically valuable, but is also  
distinguished by its literary grace. Beside  
notices of new books relating to China and  
the East, which will be a useful feature of  
the Review, it carried out with punctuality  
and detail, we are glad to notice that  
"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to  
find a place in its pages also. It is to be  
hoped that this opening for contributions  
on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar  
degree of literary zeal to that which was  
displayed during the lifetime of its prede-  
cessor in the field, and that the China Review  
may receive the support necessary to insure  
its continuance. The publication is intend-  
ed to appear every two months, and will  
form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every  
day. The subscription is fixed at Four  
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-  
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-  
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever  
issued under purely native direction. The  
editorial department is conducted by  
Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and  
competence have already been most fully  
demonstrated. The chief support of the  
paper is of course derived from the native  
community, amongst whom also are to be  
found the guarantors and securities  
necessary to place it on a business and  
legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates  
upon the most reliable information from  
the various Ports in China and Japan,—  
from Australia, California, Singapore,  
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented  
by Chinese,—consider themselves  
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate  
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000  
copies. The advantages offered to adver-  
tisers are therefore unusually great, and  
the foreign community generally will find  
it to their interest to avail themselves of  
them.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-  
tion—conducted by native efforts, but  
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—  
is almost limitless. It on the one hand  
commands Chinese belief and interest  
while on the other deserves every aid  
that can be given to it by foreigners.  
Like English journals it contains Editorial  
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial  
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the  
above may be sent to  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.



## Intimations.



## Intimations.

**AFONG,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to  
**H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
**H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS**  
OF RUSSIA,  
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

**HAS** on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Radnorshire a supply of very handsome Basel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illustrated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.  
Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

**KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,**  
COAL MERCHANTS,  
Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. RAY JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.  
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mcl9

## Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—**

**MATTHEWS,** American ship, Capt. John C. Davies. — Douglas Leprik & Co.  
**LEADING WIND,** American ship, Captain F. M. Hinkley. — Meyer & Co.  
**JALO,** Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg. — Order.  
**ESUD,** British bark, Captain Braithwaite. — Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
**ALPHINGTON,** British bark, Captain G. Cunningham. — Wile & Co.  
**ANTWERP,** British bark, Capt. Atkins. — Melchers & Co.  
**MINION,** American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. H. Soule. — Order.  
**NORTHERN STAR,** British bark, Captain John Wortley. — Order.  
**DORIS BRODERSEN,** Danish ship, Captain S. Nielsen. — Order.  
**TWILIGHT,** British bark, Capt. Dalargy. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**FERNAR,** British bark, Captain John S. Alroy. — Meyer & Co.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
**WASHING BOOKS,** for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.  
Chinese Main Office.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The **A. B. GROVER** will have early despatch as above.  
For freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

## PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

**THE DEPARTURE** of the Company's S. S. **"CITY OF PEKING"** has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, August 4th, 1877, at 3 p.m.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 28, 1877. au4

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MALWA** and **HINDOSTAN.**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named Vessels, from London, Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamer **DECCAN** from Calcutta, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 4th August will be subject to rent.

**ADAM LIND,**  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877. au3

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

July 27, **Harbinger**, British ship, 1505, Adam Johnston, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April 20, Coal. — JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
July 28, **Hindostan**, British steamer, 1642, N. Roskell, Bombay, via Cebu, Penang, and Singapore July 22, Malle and General. — P. & O. S. N. Co.  
July 28, **Ningpo**, British steamer, 784, R. Cass, Shanghai July 24, General. — Bremser & Co.  
July 28, **Golden Horn**, British steamer, 1028, Alton, Singapore July 15, and Saigon 22, Alton. — Wm. Fraser & Co.  
July 28, **Chun Tung**, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

July 28, **Ningpo**, for Canton.  
28, **Pekin**, for Europe, &c.  
28, **Thingwalla**, for Foochow.  
28, **Amoy**, for Shanghai.

## CLEARED.

**Wash**, for Hoihow.  
**Mitoko**, for Hongkong.  
**John**, for Bangkok.  
**Norina**, for Swatow.  
**Foochow** (Siam brig), for Shanghai.  
**Cactus Oil**, for Cebu.  
**Blanche Crown**, for Bangkok.  
**Bentley**, for Saigon.  
**John Peter**, for Malpin.

## PASSENGERS.

**ARRIVED.**  
Per **Hindostan**, for Hongkong: from Southampton, Miss McGiffie, and Mr. Sperring; from Bombay, Mr. Isabbay; from Calcutta, Mr. Isabbay; from Singapore, Corp. J. Smith, Mr. Geo. Phillips, A.S., and 70 Chinese. For Yokohama: from Malte, Capt. Dundas.  
Per **Ningpo**, from Shanghai, 62 Chinese.  
Per **Golden Horn**, from Singapore, &c., 272 Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

**DEPARTED.**  
Per **Pekin**, for Southampton, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Colborne, K.C.B., Mr. Vassal, A.S., and Capt. Edmond; for Bombay, Messrs. Marjoe, and Alkhalid. — From Shanghai: for Venice, Mr. Major; for Melbourne, Mr. Gordon. — From Yokohama: for Singapore, Mr. J. Watson; for Southampton, Mrs. Pape.  
Per **Amoy**, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.  
Per **Norina**, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.  
Per **Siamese Crown**, for Bangkok, 4 Chinese.  
Per **Bentley**, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship **Harbinger** reports: Light winds throughout the passage. The British steamer **Hindostan** reports: Steady monsoon all the way. The British steamer **Ningpo** reports: Experienced strong S.W. breeze and cloudy weather with heavy rain and strong S.W. current throughout. The British steamer **Golden Horn** reports: Light variable winds with hot sultry weather up to the 27th inst., and thence to port squally weather with heavy rain.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

**MAILS** will close:—

For **SAIGON**. — Per **BENLEDI**, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 29th inst.

For **SWATOW**. — Per **NORNA**, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 29th inst.

For **YOKOHAMA**. — Per **SUNDA**, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 29th inst.

For **SHANGHAI**. — Per **HINDOSTAN**, at 11 a.m., on Monday, the 30th inst. Late letters received from 11.10 to 11.30, with 18 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 on Sunday morning, and at 10.30 for Japan Mail.

For **AMOI, TAIWAN & TAMSUI**. — Per **TAIWAN**, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.

For **BANGKOK**. — Per **DALE**, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 30th inst.

For **PORT DARWIN & COOKTOWN**. — Per **CHARLTON**, at 8.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 31st inst. Carrying also the usual Mails for Australia, &c., 12 cent rates.

For **HIOHOW** and **HAIPHONG**. — Per **WASHI**, is postponed till further notice.

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.** — The French Contract Packet **PELHO**, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 4th August, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 3rd August. — Post Office closes except the **NIGHT BOX**, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 4th August. — Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, July 21, 1877. au4

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, July 31:—  
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.  
2 p.m.—**Charlton** leaves for Cooktown via Port Darwin.  
3 p.m.—Meetings of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

FRIDAY, August 3:—  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Goods per **Atholl** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, August 4:—  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.  
Goods per **Makua** and **Hindostan** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, August 7:—  
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E. Davis, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.  
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Church.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Services in the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

## Shipping.

3 p.m.—**Norina** leaves for Coast Ports.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—**Taiwan** leaves for Amoy, Tamsui, and Tientsin.  
Goods per **Chenow** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

**A. S. WATSON & Co.**

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1875.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.35 p.m.

BIRTHS.

On 18th June, at Ivy Cottage, Barnes, the Wife of C. E. BARR, of a Son.

On 19th June, at 142, Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, the Wife of J. G. OSWELL, of a Daughter.

On 19th June, at Ecclebourne, Anerley, the Wife of JOHN HUNSON, of Yokohama, of a Daughter.

On 17th June, at 9, Arundel Gardens, Kensington Park, the Wife of PETER G. LAURIE, of a Son.

On 18th May, at Rio de Janeiro, the Wife of EDWARD TROTTER, of a Daughter.

On 15th June, at Boulogne-sur-mer, the Wife of JOHN J. WING, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a Daughter.

On 10th June, at Ardmore, Portwood, near Southampton, the Wife of NAVIGATING Lieutenant J. H. WOODWARD, R.N., H.M.S. **Midge**, China Station, of a Daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 6th June, at St. Philip's, Liverpool, by the Rev. Corbett M. Moore, Vicar of All Saints', Cheltenham, ALFRED, younger Son of the late John Grafton, of London, to SOPHIA OSBORNE, only child of John Hammond Winch, late of China.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877.

THE fatal riot that has taken place in San Francisco against the Chinese was almost anticipated by those who had given much attention to the state of affairs in that city during the last twelve months. It was no secret that numerous associations had been formed with the avowed object of "clearing out" by force, if gentler means failed, the obnoxious Mongolians; and the disclosures at Chico show that members joining these organisations were in many cases obliged to take oath binding them to adopt even incendiarism and murder, if necessary, for ridding the country of the unfortunate Chinese. There is undoubtedly a strong feeling all over the coast against the immigrants, and in the face of the warnings received here from time to time from the Six Companies against further emigration, the events that have recently occurred in California, and the known hostility of the San Francisco people to the Chinese, it is somewhat surprising that the immigration has not either seriously diminished or ceased altogether. Yet we still read of thousands being landed in the course of a few weeks, and the statement in the telegram that "passengers dare not come ashore" almost leads to the conclusion that the present riot originated through an attempt to land another shipload of the unwelcome intruders. It appears likely that John will shortly be precluded entirely from emigration. America and Australia have each in their turn refused to receive him, and in the last Straits paper to hand we observe that a cry of warning goes up against the apparent illimitable influx of Chinese. They remind one of ants in working, and they seem to advance upon countries something after the manner of armies of the insects. We believe that a pretty strong contingent of Chinese are exceedingly advantageous to a country in developing its resources; still if a country does not want them, it has a perfect right to say so, and put a stop to the immigration, especially so long as the Chinese themselves choose to close their country to foreigners.

THE remarks of the Chief Justice in the Supreme Court the other day in regard to the interpretation seem to indicate a rather unfortunate state of affairs for those suitors or criminals who appear before his Lordship, and whose interests are likely to be ruled in any way by the incompetency, or otherwise, of the official interpreter. It seems that Mr. Francis, having reason to doubt the correctness of the interpretation of an important piece of evidence, asked the Interpreter to repeat what the witness actually did say. His Lordship hereupon, in his usual vigorous way, observed that the Interpreter was sworn to interpret what the witness said, and they were bound to accept his interpretation. "If he did not interpret correctly there was a remedy elsewhere, but he could not allow interruptions of this kind, nor could he accept other interpretations." If the remarks of His Lordship are correctly rendered, they imply almost a

charge of the boat, there appeared to have been a systematic evasion for many years past of the payment of the Lekin tax by several Chinese who claimed British protection. But in the case under notice, the station people had bungled the whole thing; they acted too precipitately by seizing the goods too soon. They ought to have waited till the lighter had passed the proper boundary where such goods could be legally seized and become liable to confiscation; and then, as our correspondent says, "the intending smugglers would not have had the chance of recovering their goods, although they might have appealed as much as they liked to the protection of the Great Nation from which they obtained their certificates of naturalization."

It appears (says the *Straits Times*) that the American dollar is not the only one which has been fraudulently imitated. We have just seen a specimen of the Hongkong Dollar of 1867, which has been passed through an eliminating process of such a nature as to reduce its value to a minimum. It has been split and the silver in the centre extracted, and the dodge has been so cleverly done as to defy detection, except by ringing the coin.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I understand that instructions have been issued by the Government to the authorities at the dockyards to be careful in future in the latitude allowed to foreign officers permitted to make a general inspection. In no case must they be allowed to examine manufacturing processes or the improvements which it is intended to introduce in the gear of turret ships. When Lieut. Kozakoff (Admiral Popoff's gunnery Lieutenant) visited the *Téméraire* at Chatham a few days since, he was greatly surprised at the refusal to allow him to examine the turret, and left without inspecting any other portions of the vessel."

Our Manila friends are evidently very jealous of their dignity. A few weeks ago the Captain of the British ship *Durham*, being in want of the water-boat while anchored in the bay, endeavored to draw the attention of the proper persons to the fact by hoisting the Spanish ensign up-side down, with a bucket suspended underneath. Unfortunately the Harbour Master observed the signal, and, jumping to the conclusion that it meant the vessel was in distress, immediately made preparations for rendering her all the assistance in his power. On proceeding alongside the *Durham*, however, he found that the only distress the ship was suffering from was a lack of water, and the result was that its inventive Captain was summoned for hoisting improper signals, and fined a few dollars. For our own part we consider the Captain's arrangement rather an ingenious one. The inverted ensign could only signify distress, and what could the bucket signify but—water!

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—July 23, *Saracen*, from New York for Shanghai.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Francis Colborne left to-day for Europe, by the *Peking*, and was saluted by the battery.

THE following passengers have been booked for Hongkong:—

From Southampton June 23, Mrs. Elmes.

From Southampton July 11, Mr. J. D. Danub.

From Southampton July 26, Mrs. and Miss Wells.

THE article on Cricketing in Hongkong published in another column has about it a flavour somewhat akin to the "Ornithological Notes" of the *China Punch* of blessed memory; but we are assured that the phraseology indulged in is nothing more than the usual cricketing parlance.

The small steamer *Pacific* designed and built by the Patent Ship and Dock Company was successfully launched this morning.

In spite of the threatening appearance of the weather a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the launch, which was effected without a hitch.

As the vessel left the ways she was christened by Mrs. Cook. The vessel's a credit alike to her builders and the Colony; her length over all is 116 feet 9 inches, beam 18 feet, depth of hold 8 feet 9 inches, and capacity 150 tons. The engines are compound inverted direct-action, diameter of high pressure cylinder 14 inches, low pressure 24 inches, length of stroke 18 inches and 30 horse power nominal, working up to 100 on 60 lbs. of steam. The vessel has been built under special survey to class A1 for 17 years. After the launch the spectators, who were principally the guests of the owner (Mr. Hensheim), adjourned to partake of the good things which had been provided for them by their host, and drink success to the *Pacific*, her builders, and owners.

We learn from Foochow that on the night of the 11th inst., about midnight, a native lighter laden with a large cargo of foreign shirtings, camlets, &c., which had not paid the Lekin tax, was seized through the information of a spy near the Long Bridge, by the guard of the Lekin Station; but the goods were subsequently returned on the representation of H. B. M. Consul that they belonged to the Yee Hing Hong, kept by a Straits-born Chinaman who was consequently a British subject, and that they had been sold by the firm to a native trader who had gone up the country and left the goods in the lighter until his return. It is said, however, that from the statements elicited from the people in

charge of the boat, there appeared to have been a systematic evasion for many years past of the payment of the Lekin tax by several Chinese who claimed British protection. But in the case under notice, the station people had bungled the whole thing; they acted too precipitately by seizing the goods too soon. They ought to have waited till the lighter had passed the proper boundary where such goods could be legally seized and become liable to confiscation; and then, as our correspondent says, "the intending smugglers would not have had the chance of recovering their goods, although they might have appealed as much as they liked to the protection of the Great Nation from which they obtained their certificates of naturalization."

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THE French mail on Saturday brought us the *Northern Territory Times* (published at Port Darwin) of the 18th May, and the following extract from its columns shows that the prospects of Port Darwin are brightening. It will be seen that while the other Australian Colonies object to the immigration of Chinese, they are made welcome in the Northern Territory of South Australia, and that the immigrants introduced some time ago by Captain Douglas, now E. B. M. Resident in Salangore, are doing remarkably well by renting claims on the goldfields.

"Future prospects are cheering and encouraging, and the miner rattles and money bottle freely. Out Celestial immigrants they came here for 10 dollars a month, and how they refuse \$11 a month, and they have reason for this stubbornness. Two or three parties of coolies have taken tributes and realised something like 220 a man a week."

THERE is rather a good story about concerning the late visit of the Chinese Ambassadors to the law courts. Their Excellencies have not much to do, and the Foreign Office, being well acquainted with the exact status of the *soi-disant* Ambassadors, respectfully declines to afford that interview every other day which some of them would like. Accordingly, they are rather hard put to it for amusement, and one day last week they made their appearance in the Court of Appeal. The usher whispered to one of the judges, who whispered to another, and so on, until the whole bench was informed of what was about to happen. Then entered the Chinese Ambassador and his suite, all of whom chin-chinned, while their lordships gravely listened in return. Ten minutes of the proceedings were enough for His Excellency, on retiring, shook hands gravely with each and all the judges, and wound up by shaking hands with the usher, whom he appeared to consider the most important man in the place. The usher was, apparently, the person who least enjoyed the joke.

**Marriage of a Former Norwich Incumbent.**—At All Saints' Church, in this city, yesterday, there was a very crowded congregation to witness the solemnization of a marriage between the Very Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, a former minister of that parish, and also for some time Incumbent of St. Benedict's and St. Miles', but now Colonial Chaplain of Hong Kong, and Incumbent of the Cathedral Church of Victoria, and the only daughter of Mr. Henry Thompson, of St. Stephen's. The regard and esteem in which the bride was held in the parish where she had been identified for several years, with the work of the Church, found expression in some gifts which will doubtless be highly prized. A very elegant epergne, bearing a suitable inscription, was presented by the sexton and parishioners; and a present from the choir took the form of a handsomely bound volume of "Ancient and Modern Hymns and Hymn tunes; but the most gratifying gift of all, if less intrinsically valuable, was a piece of plate subscribed for by the poor persons who are members of the parochial blanket and clothing club, and who conch in affectionate terms their well-kind-hearted friend. — *Norfolk Chronicle*, June 9.

(L. & O. Express, June 22nd.)

Latest Mail Advice.—Yokohama (via San Fran) May 10, Shanghai 6, Foochow 6, Hong Kong 12. The P. and O. Mail from Yokohama 26th, Shanghai 29th April, Hong Kong 6th, Singapore 12th May, was received, via Brindisi, on the 18th inst., its due date; and the French mail via Marseilles, with a week's later date—was telegraphed above—came in on the 19th inst., six days early. The Japan advice by both mails were anticipated by those dated Yokohama 10th May, per Occidental and Oriental company's steamer *Galio*, received via San Francisco on the 18th inst. The next Yokohama 6th, Shanghai 13th, Hong Kong 18th, Singapore 26th May, is due, via Brindisi, on the 2nd proximo, and left Calcutta on the 1st inst., its due date.

A rumour has gained some currency to the effect that the second Chinese Minister is about to proceed to Constantinople. It has been also stated that the Chinese Government are negotiating for the purchase of two ironclads now building here for the Turkish Government.

The appointment of Sir John Denham as

German Consul at Hong Kong has been gazetted.

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,063,655	£1,484,851
1875	1,223,894	870,120
1876	1,079,767	749,723
1877 to date	908,766	749,723

—*Manchester Times*, June 18th.—The spring rush being over, shipping on our river goes on at a middling scale. To the northward, up in the Gulf of Bothnia all the harbours are open now, and even the port of Archangel, in general the latest of all, no longer is obstructed by ice. At Cronstadt, a fortnight ago, so many vessels had accumulated that the port was no longer able to harbour them, and as lighters were wanting many vessels had to wait for weeks for their cargo, and many claims for demurrage and refused demurrage no doubt will ensue. Of arrivals from the Far East we can report the *Exeter*, Samuel, from Bassien; *Zebediah*, Davies, from Rangoon; and *Louise*, Ramsen, from Bassien; of departures, the *Fris Roder*, Kipper, for Australia; *Peter Godfrey*, Wondt, for Porto Adelaide; *John Wickham*, Hayenga, for Hio; *Adolph*, Hupfer, for Shanghai; and *Cordelia*, Williams, for Batavia. The *Edo. P. Bouverie*, Evans, has arrived from Rangoon at Bremen. As on the berth for Far East are to be named:—*Hesperia*, s.s. for her usual route, to Singapore, &c



## A DESTITUTE.

Henry Trone, a seaman who had been remanded from time to time since the 12th inst. for being a destitute, was discharged to-day, arrangements having been made for his being sent to England by the out-going English Mail to-day.

## LARCENY.

Cheng Ahn, a hawk, was charged with complicity in stealing \$7.65 from an inmate of a brothel in East Street. On the 27th inst. about 7 p.m., the defendant and a friend visited the brothel, and during the short absence of the proprietress, her box was opened with a false key and the money abstracted. As she was led to return into the room, she met the defendant's companion at the door going out. On discovery of the loss of her money, she complained to the defendant, who said, "he is my dame-man, I will pay you anything you have lost." The proprietress would not assent to this, but insisted that the friend must be found and made to give back the money. The defendant thereupon said, "Do not be afraid about your money, I will take off my jacket and give to you." A Constable was then called and defendant taken into custody. Remanded till the 3rd proximo.

## A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Leong Ayow, a hawk, was found by P. O. No. 129, Chun Ahoi, sleeping in the street at Bonham Strand. He said he belonged to Taiping and had come all that way to sleep there on 27th inst. On being found there, he was an unlicensed hawk. He resided at the back of the Man Mo Joss-house. He was formerly employed at the Kin Cheong Hong, but that firm having closed, he pawned his clothes and the pawn tickets were his. Remanded till the 30th inst.

## CRICKET SEASON, 1876-77.

The Season of 1876-77, although not of a very eventful character, saw several well-contested matches and some excellent play, and takes credit for eclipsing previous "bests on record" at Hongkong, both in aggregate and individual scores. Previous to last season the highest individual score recorded was that of 125, obtained by Mr Handley, playing for The West. The East, in 1874, which, however, was first topped by the fine score of 128, made last season by Mr A. K. Travers against the Fire Brigade. The largest aggregate score was that of 296 runs against the Coast Ports, the previous highest in the records being 259 against The United Services in 1871; and although these totals may not appear large when compared with the gigantic ones amassed on other and more favourable grounds, at least, they do not discredit the mighty deeds of the "Olo Hongkong Eleven," whose feats we sometimes hear about, but whose scores have unfortunately disappeared in the dust of ages or perished in some prehistoric typhoon. As usual, the choice of matches was but limited, the Coast Ports, Garrison, and Fleet, offering the only foreign foes with whom to try conclusions, while some of the intercollegiate feuds which of yore placed in battle array the champions of the East and West, Marston and Single, Short and Tall, Veterans and Colts, Good and Better Looking, were for various reasons absent from the lists, to re-appear however, it is to be hoped, on another occasion, like the man who fought and ran away. Successes in the matches were fairly distributed; the Naval and Military batties shewing one lost, one won, and two drawn, while that against the Coast Ports was a decisive victory, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr Head, once a mainstay of Hongkong, but now from "fresh fields and pastures new" arrayed against us; Mr Head, we were sorry to see unfortunate in this match, doubtless from want of sufficient practice, as the vigorous style and execution which made him a formidable batsman on Old Trafford and the Oval has not deserted him and ill look on this occasion deprived the spectators of a specimen of his free hitting. The Bankers and Brokers "Once Again" encountered their old cricket opponents, The Merchants, but on "Looking Back" we see they retained for the defence yet another B, and the pleadings of this Barrister were of so powerful a nature, and his replies to the ejection summons of Messrs Darby and Travers who, we suppose, represented John Doe and Richard Roe, were so telling that the Bury B's proved victorious, although the vigorous hitting of Mr D. C. Travers in the second innings threatened, had time permitted, to put a different complexion on the prospects of the men of commerce. The match was most successful and well contested, the fielding on both sides being excellent, and without being invincible, we may mention that the long-stopping of a Merchant of cheerful countenance but whose name we failed to catch excited great admiration, and general regret that the Club had not offered had the benefit of his dexterity. The Fire Brigade also encountered the Club, but all their efforts failed to "put out" the younger Mr Travers who raged so furiously that his destructive career was not stopped until he had accumulated the fine score of 126, which completely extinguished the chances of the Brigade and damped their ardour for the rest of the day. The batting and bowling averaging of all gentlemen who have completed three innings are given below with a short resumé of the performances of the different players.

A. P. Handley.—Fine bat and best average, in very good form this year, particularly towards the close of season, when he scored freely on every occasion, his 80 against the Coast Ports being a meritorious performance. Bowls well on his day and can't be put wrong in the field.

A. K. Travers.—The making of a very fine bat with tremendous reach and power if he avoids the fatal habit of slogging, and we think he sees the error of that way. His 126 against the Fire Brigade was a steadily played throughout and ought to be the forerunner of many long innings, most difficult bowler, it at times a little erratic, and altogether a promising colt if he "plays the game."

R. S. F. Walker (28th Regt).—Punishing bat, takes the wicket well; splendid field and has a fine break from the off; always plays up and keen as the proverbial razor. Unfortunately oftener against than for the Club.

H. H. Taylor.—Very steady bat, with a tremendous leg hit. Capital long stop, and bowls occasionally.

W. Hynes.—His first appearance on "celestial" ground; a most valuable acquisition, especially in the bowling department, as he is always on the "spot"; thereabouts; safe catch and fast run-getter, hitting very hard to the off.

D. C. Travers.—Steady bat, with nice style; has plenty of hit in him when he lets himself off as the Bury B's may remember in his second innings for the Merchants. Bowls well but rather short; very active in the field.

W. H. F. Darby.—One of the bowlers of the eleven; gets lots of wickets, as his pitched up ones would tempt even St. Anthony, when the saint would probably follow in the footsteps of his predecessors and get caught in the long field. Unlucky in batting at the beginning of the season.

O. B. Griffith.—Was a very fine all round player, well-known about London and the Civil Service, and his performance this year shew his hand has not forgot its cunning. Unfortunately has left out of the team.

R. G. Alford.—Good field and could hit hard. Played seldom.

F. W. Bass.—Should make a cricketer, has youth and length, and with strict attention to business and a little more liveliness all round will do well.

G. F. Johnson.—Steady bat with pretty style; only returned to the scene of his former triumphs in the middle of the season; we hope to see him often next year and that the warm weather will bring out the latent squirm which once made his twisters the terror of "talls."

W. Do Russell.—Steady bat. Good catch.

W. M. Deane.—Did not play much last season. Good bat, and as a bowler had tremendous break.

J. Y. V. Shaw.—Improving bat.

D. Grant.—A coming bowler. Good field and catch.

A. O'Keefe.—Rather unlucky with the bat. Sure catch, and always sets a good example in the field.

H. B. Gibb.—Did not play as much as of old. Good judge and great supporter of the game.

S. Hughes.—Very painstaking and has improved very much in batting. Is reported to have once made a catch, but we believe this to be a "popular error."—Communicated.

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The following also played in one match: Major Budgen, Messrs Mercer, Welsh, Lewis, Rickard, Woollett, Nunn, Maxwell, Head, Cheyne, MacEwen, E. Alford, Greig, Heaton, Tobin, Haden, Williamson, Rhodes, Chater, Anton, Masfen, P. Anton, W. K. Hughes and Trall.

\* Signifies "Not out."

BATTING AVERAGES.		BOWLING AVERAGES.	
Names.	No. of Runs.	Names.	No. of Wickets.
A. P. Handley	126	A. P. Handley	1
A. K. Travers	126	A. K. Travers	1
R. S. F. Walker	126	R. S. F. Walker	1
H. H. Taylor	126	H. H. Taylor	1
W. Hynes	126	W. Hynes	1
D. C. Travers	126	D. C. Travers	1
W. H. F. Darby	126	W. H. F. Darby	1
O. B. Griffith	126	O. B. Griffith	1
R. G. Alford	126	R. G. Alford	1
F. W. Bass	126	F. W. Bass	1
G. F. Johnson	126	G. F. Johnson	1
W. Do Russell	126	W. Do Russell	1
W. M. Deane	126	W. M. Deane	1
J. Y. V. Shaw	126	J. Y. V. Shaw	1
D. Grant	126	D. Grant	1
A. O'Keefe	126	A. O'Keefe	1
H. B. Gibb	126	H. B. Gibb	1
S. Hughes	126	S. Hughes	1

## CHINA AFFAIRS AT HOME.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, 15th June, 1877.

The meeting of the P. & O. Company, at which their half yearly accounts were passed, took place on the 5th instant. It was very well attended and the best feeling possible seemed to exist among the shareholders. This meeting seems to form a kind of semi-social gathering among old China hands, and a large number of people, who are seen among their friends of yore nowhere else, turn up again in the

room in Leadenhall Street, where the P. & O. Company hold their annual gathering. As you will see by the reports the affairs of the Company are progressing steadily. A dividend for the half year at the rate of 4 per cent. is declared, and improvements are being very generally introduced. It seems that Captain Bain (the base of the Company) again issued a pamphlet, with the object of casting dirt at the P. & O. Company generally and the Directors in particular. The shot, however, missed its aim on this occasion very completely, and certainly in a rather ridiculous manner. One of the shareholders, who generally addresses some remarks to the meeting and is always listened to with respect, Dr. Bentley, conceived the happy idea of asking Captain Bain, who was present, if he would explain to the meeting what conceivable object he had in issuing pamphlets which might do mischief and cause very quiet and cleverly put, and at the conclusion of the Director's speech, general cries for Bain were made; but the courage which he had displayed on paper deserted that gentleman in the room, albeit he is quite able to address a meeting at sufficient, indeed more than sufficient, length, as he has upon several occasions proved to be the case. He acted, I think, wisely in not getting up; as I strongly suspect from the feeling which I have seen displayed at previous meetings, in regard to him, that he would have required a welcome more warm than shareholders had attempted to address the shareholders. With the exception of this little incident, the meeting was a very quiet one, even lacking the ill effect which is usually afforded by a light and easy Saturday Review style upon the more social aspect of the company's affairs—the accommodation for the passengers, the wines, the views which the ladies entertain about the accommodation and the like little topics, which are generally worked up into a speech something less than half an hour in length, culminating in general praise of the Directors, with, however, a recommendation to provide him (the speaker) with good dinners, if he is to be expected to continue to travel by their boats.

I hear of a very amusing incident, which took place recently at the Annual Horse Show at Islington. It seems that some of the servants of the establishment, and were mistaken for nothing less than the Ambassadors themselves and actually accommodated with seats in the Queen's box among Dukes, Duchesses and who not. Johnny Chinaman, with all his faults, knows as a rule how to behave himself, so that probably there was nothing particular to call attention to the state of affairs; but it is rather amusing as illustrating the gigantic power of an outlandish costume in London or any large place in Europe. Very much the same kind of thing, however, at times takes place in China. I imagine Europeans who travel in the interior and are introduced by their confidential boys or compradors to high officials would at times be astonished if they knew what high and important persons they were represented to be before they obtained entrance to the Yamen.

I understand that in many cases reports are made that the Chinese Envoys have been present at places, where only their head-coolies have in reality put in an appearance. It is astonishing how pleased people are about the smallest incidents connected with the Chinese; provided they be not called upon to think. Not long ago one of the weekly papers published a very true and particular account of the dinner of Kuo Tshien Yen, and this wonderful piece of intelligence was considered worthy of being extracted by the Times, which August paper this morning publishes the statement contained in a New York paper that rats are made up in tin for the use of the natives. You had better be on your guard in Hongkong what timesed meats you buy at the stores after this. Rats properly prepared might not be so unlike pat-de-fou grasses as people would at first be disposed to believe.

You will see by the papers that the Home for Aged at Lime House has held its annual meeting. It is stated in the report that 66 Chinese have been to the institution. Some steps I think should be taken to let natives know that there is such a refuge for them in London. A few days ago, I met a Chinaman in the city in a most poverty-stricken and wretched condition. He was suffering from gout so that he could hardly walk, and told me that he had no money and was obtaining some outside-door relief—this, medicine with food—from the aid of the hospitals. I gave him something for the sake of old remembrance, and he recommended him to the Chinese Legation to be sent home. He seemed very grateful for the suggestion, and I hope it may have been of some use to him. I should imagine that a friendless and penniless Chinaman in London would fare much worse than a foreigner in the same condition in China.

The Tea Trade is making a great noise about the large settlements at the opening of the season, and the high prices paid. Everybody has been hoping that this time buyers would for once be prudent; but everybody hopes this every season, and it hardly ever happens. The Chinese, quite forgetting that the strings are for the most part pulled here, and that if the Home people chose, they could very easily prevent anything like exorbitance in China by being their limits.

The award in the case of the Agri Bank v. Macall has been at last given in an official form. You will see that the case has been decided in favour of the Bank, but that all imputations against the defendant were removed. It is to be regretted that the arbitrator does not give grounds for his decision. I am told, however, that he stated that the basis he went upon was that there had been a great error of judgment on the part of the defendant.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE STEAMBOAT CO.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Hongkong, July 28, 1877.

Sir.—The very straightforward answer of "no caveat," made by the Chairman of the Steamboat Company at the last meeting in reply to an enquiry by one of the shareholders as to the "continuance or amicable conclusion of the opposition," is worthy of commendation. He has very properly left the shareholders to judge for themselves from the report before them. In one respect, however, the Chairman's observation was erroneous. He is reported to have stated that the position of the

contending parties was the same now as it was at the meeting. This is exactly not the case, as the report of the last half year of 1876 showed a net earning of \$25,000 after the heavy repairs on the *Kianhai*; whilst the report of the past half year shews a net earning of only \$16,000 after the lesser repairs mentioned in the *Poon*. This is of course chiefly the result of the working of the Ordinance, which came into effect in January.

Yours faithfully,  
A. B. C.

[The statement of the Chairman that the position of the contending parties was exactly the same as it was six months ago had reference merely to negotiations between the Directors and the Agents of the opposition boat, and not to financial matters.—Ed. C. M.]

## NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's steamer *Hindostan*, Captain N. Roskell, R.N., with the London mails of the 22nd ult., arrived this morning.

## TELEGRAMS.

(From Indian Exchange.)

London, July 7.—In the House of Commons last evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question concerning the ironclad squadron in Besika Bay, recalled the frank statement previously made of the policy of Government, which upholds neutrality.

Turkish official despatches state that, after twelve hours' continuous fighting at Biala on the 5th, the Russians were defeated with very heavy loss, and compelled to fall back on Sistova.

London, July 8.—The Turkish account of the Russian defeat at Biala on the 5th instant is as yet unconfirmed. A Russian official despatch states that the Russian troops occupied Biala on that day. A Turkish official despatch states that an attempt by Russians to land troops near Silistria has been repulsed.

The latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that a Russian division from the Erivan arrived on the 5th instant at Igdy, and was marching to the relief of the garrison of "Bayazid." A Turkish official despatch states that Ahmed Mukhtar Paşa arrived at Kerkub on the 6th inst., and has restored communication with Kars. The Grand Duke Michael, the commander of the Russian Army in Armenia, has gone to Tiflis.

London, July 9th.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that the ironclad squadron had been sent to Besika Bay because it was convenient on account of its central position, as permitting the commander to refer easily to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, and to the British Government.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Indian Loan Bill. Lord George Hamilton declared that the policy which the Government wished to pursue with regard to the Indian public works was only an experimental one. The question was referred to next year, to be reported on by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Reuter's special correspondent at Erzerum, writing on the 8th July, states that the Russian left wing has retreated to Igdy, pursued by the Turkish right wing. Continuing fighting is going on. The Grand Duke Michael is at Alexandropol.

Calcutta, July 9th.—The Government minimum new loan is still undecided, all the tenders being above it. Tenders at 95½ received seven-tenths above that rate in full.

Trincomalee, July 10.—The *Spartan* arrived yesterday from Rangoon, and the *Undaunted* left to-day for Madras. After a short cruise in the Bay of Bengal, the latter vessel is expected to return to Trincomalee on the 25th instant, should no telegraphic communication necessitate other movements. The new Assistant Collector of Customs has arrived. The Naval Hospital is full of patients, who have caught fever in Bombay. Many of them are recovering now, but four have died since the *Undaunted* arrived.

An officer from Kandy has been badly hurt in a struggle by an elephant, and our military doctor has gone to assist him.

London, July 10.—According to a Russian despatch, the Russian cavalry, on Saturday, took by surprise the garrison of Tirmova, numbering 3,000. The Turks are retreating in the direction of Osmanabazar.

Unofficial Russian accounts state that the reason of the Russian retreat in Armenia was because of the number of the Turkish force, because their powers of resistance had been underrated, and because the operations of the column of the Russians were inadequate.

The necessity for establishing depots retards the advance of the Russians in Bulgaria and in the Dobruddesha, the Turkish having removed or destroyed everything in their way. It is believed that Abdul Karim will remain on the offensive in the fortress of Prince Charles of Roumania at Kalafat alleged that he intends the Roumanian army to cross the Danube.

The German Government has prohibited the export of horses.

London, July 11.—Latest advices from the Danube state that the Russian troops from Biala have advanced as far as Monastir, and a Russian division is marching on Selvi and Plevna. Ahmed Mukhtar Paşa has effected a junction with the garrison of Kars. The Russians are falling back in the direction of Alexandropol. The left wing of the Russian army in Armenia has re-crossed the frontier.

OBITUARY.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, at Poona.

## CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

The death is announced at 31, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London, of Mr Dan Padoqua, an old and well-known resident of Shanghai, formerly in charge of the Ewo opium hulk.

We have been informed that official despatches were received by the last mail, confirming the news we published a few days ago from the San Francisco papers, that the action of G. F. Seward, Esq., United States Minister to China, in suspending from office Mr J. C. Myers, Consul-General at Shanghai, for instigating the publication of certain libels regarding Mr Seward, had been sustained. Mr O. B. Bradford, Vice Consul-General, is to continue in charge of the United States Consulate.

The prospectus has been sent us of what is termed "The Shanghai Washing Company." The capital is set down at £15,000 to be raised in a hundred shares of £150 each. We presume greater publicity will be given to the scheme than has been hitherto, and, therefore, for the present, we content ourselves with wishing it greater success than a similar venture is now receiving in Hongkong.—N. C. D. News.

## The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

The *South Australian Advertiser* of the 14th June, contains details of the wreck of the brig *Emily Smith*, Captain Davidson, well-known in the trade between this port and Western Australia. It appears that on the early morning of Tuesday the 10th May, the ill-fated vessel, bound from King George's Sound to Port Adelaide with passengers and a cargo of sheepskins, wool, and timber, went ashore in West Bay, Kangaroo Island, and broke up in a few minutes. It was intensely dark at the time, the wind was blowing from the north-west, and the sea was very rough. There were 21 passengers on board, 14 men, 7 women, and all were drowned, with Captain Davidson, his wife and 3 children, and all the crew, 18 Chinese and Malays, except 4 Chinese and one Malay woman, the wife of the Serang. Three of the Chinamen who saved themselves and who are Singaporeans, Ah Teon, Ah Fat, and Sura Mun, by name, Ah Teon having been cook, arrived at Cape Borda Lighthouse on the morning of the 19th May, in a very exhausted state, having been without food for four days, and reported the disaster. They had left behind the other Chinamen and the Malay woman, who were too exhausted to travel. A steamer had been despatched at once to the scene of the wreck, but up to the 30th May, no other survivors had been discovered, and the Chinamen and woman must have perished from hunger and exhaustion.

Captain Habekost of the German brig *Alba* is a smart and enterprising man, and if he does not make a fortune, it will not be for lack of "outness," to use a Yankee phrase. It appears that Captain Habekost, upon learning of the wreck of the Spanish steamer *Gloria*, immediately offered his brig for charter to proceed to the wreck to save the cargo, and when the offer was refused pending the sale at auction of the steamer and cargo, he started at once on his own hook for the *Natunas*. He was successful in salvaging cargo to the value of \$40,000, it is said, and returned with his booty the other morning, having left the wreck before the arrival of the Agents of the *Kongsi*, who bought the steamer and cargo at auction on the 5th instant. Captain Habekost has thus raised several knotty questions which may give work to the lawyers. To whom does the cargo saved by Captain Habekost belong, and what is his share of it?

We believe the Commander, Officers and men of H. M. S. *Groveler*, have not had reason to launch into ecstasies over the climate of Labuan. Owing to fever and malaria, they caught on their late trip to that island and Borneo, almost the whole of the officers and men are sick, and with the exception of the Commander and paymaster, we understand, all of the former are unfit for duty.

Real property would seem to be the best paying and most profitable investment in Singapore. Even freeholds in the city of London must hide their diminished heads before the prices which hotels realize here. For instance, the Hotel de l'Europe, which is held upon lease for only a short term, at a monthly rental of \$820, is in the market for sale by private contract, and an enterprising hotel-proprietor has, we understand, offered for the goodwill and furniture the enormous sum of \$30,000! Surely, in the face of this, money lending at cent per cent cannot be nearly so lucrative as the dispensing of drinks to thirsty souls.

POLITICAL WHALING.—"You cannot keep me down!" shouted a Radical orator at a public meeting. "I rise again; you will find that I come to the surface, gentlemen." "Yes," said a Conservative, who had come among the audience for the purpose of anthropological study, "you come to the surface to blow."

A CHINAMAN convicted of murder was condemned to die at San Francisco on 13th April last. A local journal moralised on the forthcoming event on the previous evening, and commented the convict's biography thus:—"Shadow of Death.—Chin Mook Sow's Last Day Upon Earth.—Chin Mook Sow, who, Providence and the weather permitting, will be choked to death with a scaped rope in the county gaol-yard to-morrow, first opened his eyes in the popular little village of Canton 43 years ago."

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, July 28, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Pains, cash, \$570.

" Old Pains, cash, 582½.

" New Benares, cash, 560.

" Old Benares, cash, 555.

" New Malwa, cash, 580.

" Old Malwa, cash, 580.

" Allowance, Tels, 48 & 64.

" Old Malwa, cash, 580.

" Allowance, Tels, 82 & 48.

CAMPHOR, ... .. 18.00 & 18.25.

QUICKSILVER, ... .. 60.60 & 61.50.

SALT-PETRE, ... .. 7.00 & 7.65.

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... .. 8/11½.

" 30 days' sight, ... .. 8/11½.

" 6 months' sight, ... .. 4/08.

Credit, ... .. 4/08.

Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... .. 4/08.

Bombay, demand, Rupees, ... .. 228.

Calcutta, demand, ... .. 228.

Shanghai, demand, ... .. 74½.

" 30 days' sight, ... .. 8 p.m.

Mexican, ... .. 13.

Gold Loan, ... .. 25.83.

English Sovereigns, ... .. 4.89.

Australian Sovereigns, ... .. 4.89.

Discount, ... .. 9 & 10.

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27½ prem.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, 77½

China Traders' Ins. Co., 42,700

Chinese Insurance Co., 4385

Yangtze Ins. Association, 715, 705 ex div.

North China Ins. Co., 74, 800

H.K. Fire Ins. Co., 4582½

China Fire Ins. Co., 150

H.K. & W. T. Bank Co., 35½ dis.

H.K. & W. T. Bank Co., 10½ dis. ex div.

Shanghai Steam Navigation, 74, 80

Hongkong Gas Co., 875

Hongkong Hotel Co., 460

Chinese Imperial Loan, 4103

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falsoner & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, July 28, 1877.

BAROMETER—9 A.M., ... .. 29.878

Do, 1 P.M., ... .. 29.886

Do, 4 P.M., ... .. 29.886

Thermometer—9 A.M., ... .. 81½



## Portfolio.

## TIME AND LOVE.

(Adapted from the French of Segur.)

Time, who is of travellers all most ancient,  
When one day marching on his weary way,  
Arriving near a stream, thus loudly cried,  
"Have pity, pity, on my ancient years—  
Alas! no more am I remembered here—  
I, who think every moment of my life,  
Kind friends, it is I who earnestly entreat you,  
Come one, come all, and hasten to pass Time."

Full many a maid, who, from the opposite shore,  
Beheld the old man's plight with fearful eyes,  
Turned in her soul his passage to assist,  
With a frail bark, whose helm was true Love,  
But one from out the throng, by far most wise,  
Restrained them with these cold but prudent words:

"Ah! I often, often, has one come to grief  
And ruin dire, by seeking to pass Time."

Love gayly pushed his shallop from the bank,  
And soon approached the spot where lingered Time.

He bade the old man hasten on with him,  
Embarked him, and set sail with prosperous breeze.

Love gently piloted his well-shaped oar and swift,  
And sang, and sang again, with merry shout,  
"You see, you see, my pretty shepherdess,  
My timid maidens, how Love passes Time."

But soon Love drops the oar—in fact, grows weary.

(This story was the special fault of Love.)

The falling oar is seized by Time, who cries,  
"What! tired so soon? Already dost give up?"

Poor child, thy weakness grows—thy strength is how small!

Do thou sleep now, and I will sing in turn  
This old refrain, approved of steady wisdom:

"Ah! Time has made Love pass—has made Love pass!"

A beautiful maid, concealed among the groves  
Which lined the river's bank, had heard the talk,  
And now, unable to restrain her secret smile,  
Laughed at Time's scorn and poor Love's despite.

Cried Time, in anger, "Who has strength enough  
To brave my ancient years and Love combined?"

But Friendship calm with fruitful mien, replied,  
"I naught have feared, nor ought will fear, from Time."

—Harper's Magazine.

AIM at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

THE AGE OF SEAM.—Fashion, taste, and usage are the infallible barometers of national character, and upon their form of development the philosophical historian will base his estimate of national merit.

If thoroughness were the distinctive quality of our proximate progenitors, artificiality is ascribed our own. Imitation and morbidulous glitter obtrude themselves on a scale unknown to preceding generations; and the garments that we wear, furniture we use, the houses we live in, the very oracles we adore, bear blatant testimony to the spirit of falseness, the contempt for thoroughness, which are making such progress amongst us.

The youth of the past was a public sentiment, and the smallest details of his costume do homage to the sanctified tendencies of the age. The scarf that encircles his neck is permanently folded and sewn up by his hostess in the prevailing spirit of make-believe, and blessed by a useless pin in imitation of that which his forefathers were to secure the ample folds of their genuine cravats; the wristband that decorates his hand is either spurious in quality, or in any case a mere appendage to the garment to which it seems to belong; the flaps which flank his walking coat surmount counterfeited pockets which exist only in the imagination; the switch that he carries is but the attenuated duplicate of that which his grandfathers flourished abroad in the heyday of their youth; his sideburns are but a belated relic, buttons or trousers by sham lace, the utility of which he would be at some pains to prove; his jewellery, however little, is more often pinchbeck than gold, because he lacks the resolution to do without either; whilst the house that he is purchasing from a building society threatens to tumble about his ears before the last instalment of purchase money shall have been repaid, because an imposing facade of cement and bastard attempts at decorative architecture at the expense of solidity and comfort conciliate his fancy more than the unpretentious thoroughness which his forefathers loved.—Cosmopolitan Critic.

BLACK VEIL AND THORNY CROWN.

The Rev. Charles McCreedy, of St. Stephen's Church, recently gave the black veil to Miss Lucy Thorpe, of England, in the convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, No. 109 East Twenty-eighth street, and the white veil to Miss Susan Conway, of Stamford, Connecticut. Miss Thorpe bears the name of Sister Agnes in the third Order of St. Dominic. The sisters composing this community wear the white serge habit and black veil with white lining. Their mission is to provide a home for respectable girls or women who are out of employment, and they will also board a limited number of invalids and offer their services to nurse the sick in private families. As they are comparatively new to the readers of the Herald, a brief description of their ceremony of vesting and vows will prove interesting. The postulants who desired the habit were led into the chapel by the prioress, and prostrating herself before the altar, was asked by the prioress, "What is your request?" She replied, "I desire the martyr of God and the holy habit of St. Dominic." Bidding her arise, the prioress addressed her in words of exhortation, and commended her desire to serve God in no illustrious order. At the end of his discourse the prioress led the postulants away to change their plain secular dress of black for the white habit. They speedily returned, and the novice knelt before the altar while the white serge cap, which is the distinguishing mark of their dress, was placed over her shoulders. A broad leather girdle was then placed about her waist, the white veil upon her head, and the black cloak completed her clotting. The name of Sister Theresa was given her, a crown of white roses was placed on her head, and she retired, while the candidate for profession was led to the altar. The black veil having been placed on her head, she read her written vows and received the gold ring which is the sign of the final vow. The prioress then placed a crown of roses and a crown of thorns before the newly-professed nun, who, without a moment's hesitation, seized the roses and threw them behind her, while she clasped the thorns lovingly in her hands. Having thrown the roses

it was placed upon her head, and prostrating herself before the altar she remained in that position while the Te Deum was chanted, four of the novices, meanwhile, holding the funeral pall suspended over her. When the Te Deum was ended the prioress, the "ladies of peace" from the priory, as did also the new novices. After all the sisters had embraced their benediction of the blessed sacrament followed and closed the service.—N. Y. Herald.

## SMILER'S HEALTH LIFT.

Dr. Smiler had a large tank placed on the top of his house from which to supply his bathroom, and so forth, with water. The water had to be pumped up about 60 feet from the cistern in the yard, and the doctor found it to be a pretty good-sized job, which would cause him constant expense. So, after thinking the matter over very carefully, one day an idea struck him. He built a room over the cistern and put the word "Sanitarium" over the door. Then he concealed the pump machinery beneath the floor, and he rigged up a kind of complicated apparatus with handles, and hinges, and a crank, so that a man by standing in the middle of the machine and pulling the handle up and down would operate that pump. Then the doctor got out circulars and published advertisements about "Smiler's Patent Health Lift," and he secured testimonials from a thousand or so people who agreed that the health lift was the only hope for the physical salvation of the human race. Pretty soon people began to see about it, and Smiler would rush out to see about it, and when a customer had pumped up 60 gallons or so, Smiler would charge him a quarter, and tell him that three months of that kind of thing would give him muscles like a prizefighter. The thing became so popular that he had to enlarge his tank and put in a smaller pump, and he not only got all his pumping done for nothing, but the people who had paid him about \$200 a year for the privilege. One day, however, Mr. Magnus, who had been practicing the health lift every day for months, broke the board upon which he was standing, and plunged into the cistern, and just as he was sinking for the third time Smiler fished him out with a crooked nail in the end of a clothes-prop. A few days later Magnus came round with a lot of other patients, and cross-examined Smiler's patent lift, and learned about the truth, and then they went home mad. A consultation was held, at which they resolved to prosecute Smiler for damages and for obtaining money under false pretences. It is thought by good judges that, by the time the Court get through with Smiler, it will be about the unhealthy lift for him he was ever interested in.—American paper.

## ADVENTURE WITH A BOOMERANG.

Simple as the Australian boomerang apparently is, millions of small boys have tried in vain to imitate it. In fact, until very recently not a single civilized boy has ever possessed a boomerang that would do its duty. Crooked sticks of all sorts and sizes have been made and thrown at all possible objects, but in no case have they returned to the thrower, or shown in any other way the slightest resemblance to the true boomerang. Thus the small boy grows up with an unsatisfied longing for that curious and useful weapon, and the hopelessness of ever obtaining it has cast a gloom over the childhood of nearly every man now living. It will hardly be credited, but nevertheless it is asserted to be true, that a Detroit small boy recently came accidentally into possession of a boomerang that was in all respects equal to the best boomerang Australia has yet produced. Why fortune was thus prodigal to this particular boy we are not told, but that it actually showered upon him the priceless treasure which all other small boys have longed for in vain we are not permitted to doubt. He was not the architect of his own boomerang, and his discovery of it was purely accidental. One Saturday morning he was sitting near the wood-pile, with a tomato can in his hand, and a dog by his side, trying to devise some new way of putting the two together. Being interrupted by the appearance of the cook at the kitchen door, who threatened to report him to his father if he did not "lave the poor baste alone," he carelessly picked up a crooked stick and threw it at the humane, but presuming Bridget. Strange to say, it not only hit her, but it also returned and hit the dog. That it was a boomerang there was no room to doubt; and if that small boy had been offered at that moment the original Aladdin's lamp, he would have put it aside with contempt, and clutched with delicious joy his unexpected boomerang. In the course of the next six hours no less than 31 leading citizens of Detroit were suddenly struck by unseen bolts, without being able to detect the assailant. Boys without number were hit in tender places, and, beyond the fact that two or three of them asserted that they were struck by sticks, which came sailing around the corner, no explanation of these disasters could be found. Had the fortunate possessor of the boomerang been able to moderate his transports all would have been well; but, unfortunately, he could not resist the temptation to try his weapon upon his Sunday-school teacher. Hitherto, the boomerang had implicitly obeyed the wishes of its proprietor, but on this occasion it attempted an independent course of action which was followed by disastrous results. The small boy was standing at the corner of the street when he saw his teacher approaching at a distance of a few hundred yards. He instantly threw his boomerang straight at the unsuspecting teacher, feeling confident that it would return to him after discharging its duty in time to enable him to escape. Curiously enough, the teacher was not hit, and the boomerang totally disappeared. For some minutes the small boy stood, with hands in his pockets, utterly astonished at his failure, and wondering what had become of his weapon. He was not long left in doubt. In the course of about four minutes that boomerang came pushing up the side street, smote the small boy on the head, fracturing his skull, and then disappeared forever in a direction a little north of east-north-east. The main facts of this story cannot be doubted without striking at the foundation of our faith in the Detroit newspapers. It contains a beautiful moral for the use of Sunday-school teachers, and is full of encouraging hints for restless youths. The natural boomerang is, beyond doubt, exceedingly rare, and there is little hope that another could be found, though every wood-pile in the country should be searched. Nevertheless, the wildest dream of boyhood has at length been realized, and the knowledge

of this fact will sustain thousands of juvenile hearts in the darkest hours that follow intervals in the light of day.

## CAPTAIN BOYTON'S MISTAKES.

Depot of some recent studies of Captain Boyton in Italian waters, the New York Times writes: "Everyone knows that Captain Boyton was a fine-looking man, in which he boasts on his back in water, and people himself 'fishy' with a paddle or a small sail. It is difficult to see how he can find much pleasure in this pursuit. He is in no danger of sinking unless he knocks a hole in himself by running on a sharp reef; but he is compelled to remain in a tedious and uncomfortable position. If he were able to go on deck, to rest, and stretch his legs by walking up and down his abdomen, or if he could go aloft and scan the horizon from the lofty elevation of his nose, the wearisomeness of his voyages would be to some extent broken up. Owing to the way in which he is constructed, these recreations are impossible, and he can only vary the monotony of 'padding' head-first by occasionally looking astern and slowly turning his head back through the water. These inconveniences are, however, unavoidable, so long as Captain Boyton persists in converting himself into a sea-going vessel. Where he is at fault is in his stubborn refusal to avail himself of modern improvements in the art of propulsion. Whether we regard him as a sailing or a paddling craft, he is equally behind the age, and he has even failed to adopt the most efficient means of securing speed and weatherly qualities when under sail. He made a grave mistake when he had himself cut-rigged instead of cut-rigged. He carries but one sail, and when he is running before a fresh breeze and rolling heavily, he is inevitably mustered in some degree of speed, but the dead weight of his ship, which he is vainly to roll the extremity of his boom under, and thus run the risk of a capsize. Had he adopted the cut-rig, he could have safely sailed before a gale of wind under his forestail alone; his mainsail being stowed and his topmast hoisted. A graver mistake, however, was his failure to provide himself with a centre-board, or even a temporary false keel. Owing to this unaccountable omission, he cannot beat to windward, and he makes an enormous amount of lee-way when sailing with a beam wind. Hence, unless he has the wind directly astern or on his quarter, his sail is worse than useless. It is idle to say that this is the fault of his model. His model is well enough thought of, but he evidently designed for speed, but he has not thought of the fact that his keel can go to windward. For Captain Boyton to cleave off a lee-shore under sail would be an absolute impossibility, and if ever he finds himself in such a situation, and his paddle breaks down, he may make up his mind that he will have to abandon himself to his underwriters and claim a total loss."

## NAVAL MUTINIES.

Mutinies on board ship are so rare in the present day that people are apt to forget how frequent they formerly were. In the great war of 1793-1818 the temper of the fleet was sometimes an awkward thing to reckon with. It is a curious fact that the mutiny at the Nile, which blocked up the trade of the Thames, occurred in the brief period between the victories of St. Vincent and Camperdown. It broke out May 27, and subsided June 19, 1877, when the principal mutineers were put in irons and many of them executed. A successful mutiny—if such a sorry business can ever be called a success—was that on board the *Dane* frigate, the crew carrying the ship into West Harbour, March 27, 1800, the closest of the following year occurred the mutiny on board Admiral Mitchell's squadron in Bantay Bay. It was soon suppressed, and punishment was dealt out to the guilty with the Spartan severity of those days. In January, 1802, twenty-two of the mutineers were tried on board the *Gladiator* at Portsmouth, when seventeen were condemned to death, of whom eleven were executed; the others were sentenced to receive each 200 lashes. Possibly the recollection of this fact helped to bring about the catastrophe which terminated the mutiny at Malta in 1807. On April 12, after eight days of resistance, the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine consisting of between 400 and 500 barrels of gunpowder.

## A SNAPPER EXCURSION.

(From the Gentleman's Magazine.)

The *Kate*, the sole representative of the Queensland navy, is a pretty little paddle-wheel boat, but nothing like so large as one of the Citizen steamers plying on the Thames. Her chief employment is the conveyance of the mails from the Bay to the Government wharf in Brisbane; but she is, in addition, a maid-of-all-work for the Ministry. Sometimes the Government are persuaded into letting her do a pleasure trip. A number of members of the Legislature, wishing to throw aside the fatigues of a Parliamentary session, took the Colonial Secretary into lending her for a fishing excursion at Flat Rock, or a trip to the marine villages—embryo watering-places—around the mainland shores of Moreton Bay. To their credit, the Government do not restrict their complaisance to the representatives of the people, who have generally more or less a direct influence over them. The civil servants—very now and then a humble petitioner for the loan of the *Kate*, and so successfully work the oracle that the pleasure boat is graciously granted.

There is no fishing; generally the first night. Flat Rock is sixty miles out more from Brisbane, and with darkness setting in, by six o'clock, it is as much as we can do to reach the point in time to reach the shore for the night. The excursionists in the comfortable saloon well know how to spend a pleasant evening; cards, conversation, and books—but chiefly cards—help to pass away the time. This feature of the excursion must needs be mentioned, for it is to many a much more important element in the proceedings of a snapper party than actual fishing. The snapper is, in fact, by legitimate means, a water picnic.

The manager of the fishery comes on board in the evening to tell us that a young dugong has just been captured, and brought away an enthusiastic few, comparable over the *Kate's* side, and repair on shore to see the singular creature, and of whose kindred, some of these days, goodly fountains will be made. There it is, upon the beach, a young female, not far from a year old, and the snapper says: "I can observe in the place of hair on her back, a brownish brown." The young snapper, however, knows every year, and his knowledge

to turn it into a remunerative commercial channel have not been so successful as they must be when adequate capital is put into a thoroughly equipped fishery. I seize the opportunity to examine the process conducted, however, on a limited scale, by which the dugong captured in this part of Moreton Bay are turned to account.

First comes the conversion of the fat into oil. I am grateful to say that cod-liver oil has never been a prescribed portion of my regimen, but there can be no doubt in the world that fine dugong oil possesses all the therapeutic qualities of that flesh-restorer without the unpleasant smell and taste dreaded by so many invalids. The fish I can vouch for as being excellent. I have tasted the bacon, and it is white, succulent, and as good, in fact, as one could wish to have it. Another delicacy of the meat, eaten cold, might pass for a cross between pressed beef and oil tongue. On board the *Kate*, the day after our visit to the recently-captured oil, we partook of a dish of dugong outside which would have satisfied an epicure, and were actually declared by some to be very tender and nicely cooked *filet de beef*. The hides appear to be of invaluable; the leather is of excellent quality, and more than an inch thick. What will machinists say to that? Dugong are now principally taken in a net with immensely wide meshes. The nets are laid in subterranean thoroughfares through which the experienced fisherman knows the creatures will pass on their search for marine grasses; the animal becomes entangled, struggles himself into inextricable coils, and being unable to rise to the surface to breathe, drowns. The dugong is well named the sea-poll, for its head is not unlike that of a polled bullock, though its nose is considerably broader, and furnished with a square terminal by which it may discover and drop the herbage of the marine pastures to which it feeds. The body roughly resembles that of a gigantic seal, and dugong are sometimes taken weighing a ton and a quarter.

The dangerous nature of the ocean bed at Flat Rock renders it impossible to anchor near the fishing-ground; the *Kate*, as fast as she is brought near the desired spot, drops anchor, and the fish are only to be had near the rocks; the moral enforced on us is that we must make the most of our time. And this is how we do it. Each man takes up a position, and dings to it. At his feet, and if he be a deft fisherman, lies coiled his line, thirty fathoms long if it is to be of any service, about the thickness of a lead pencil, and weighted with three egg-shaped pieces of lead, each a pound in weight, and so bored that the line will run freely through it. The hook is a trifle, but not much, smaller than a young meat-hook, and it is best to have it attached with a length of overgrown gimp, or three pieces of ordinary gimp twisted. The bait is a lump of fish or meat the size of a walnut. Slowly the steamer advances to the charge until you can hear the green water streaming off the rocks. Look well to the fish-leads; gloves on your hand, and presently your finger will feel the penalty. It is comical to see twenty gentlemen, cabinet ministers and what not, waiting at the bulwarks, line in hand, in all kinds of expectant attitudes, eager to heave the tackle overhead the moment the way of the stopped steamer slackens.

With splash and shout at length twenty heavily-weighted lines are speeding through the beautifully clear depths—twenty lines racing through finger and thumb at a rate that renders either a glove or a canvas sheath an absolute necessity. Do your best in ten minutes, for no longer can we remain in such dangerous neighborhood. What is that? Forward there is a loud and long-sustained rub-a-dub on the deck. It is a heavy-footed man dancing a breakdown? Nay, it is the first snapper announcing his release from the nasty wet, salt sea, and heralding his kith and kin, so that within a couple of minutes the entire deck echoes with the rub-a-dub of fresh arrivals.

It is scarcely sport; it is next door to slaughter. Alas! and is one come to this? On this day twelvemonth I scored the best trouting afternoon in my life, all fish artistically caught with delicate implements in a clear-running stream; and here I am hauling up from the bottom, 180 feet down, a burden which taxes all my strength, and makes the perspiration ooze from every pore. Yet it is grand fun for a while. The fish bite fast and furious. Bang, bang, bang! There is no mistake about about the bite, and no mistake below about the haul, haul, haul! the line throwing out conceptions of silver in its rapid ascent. Soon your eye discerns, fatuous deep, an almost impalpable flashing to and fro, as if a large fish were gyrating in an eddy; it assumes a lovely pink hue as you bring it nearer the surface, and then, in a twinkling, a burly snapper of seven or eight pounds is dancing vigorously and noisily on deck. Sometimes it is a fish at every haul; and, under those circumstances, not the least amusing feature of the sport is the spectacle of a score of excited men jumping around a score of big fish which are doing their best to convey their amazement and indignation to an unfeeling world.

The snapper is, like nearly all the fishes of these waters, beautifully tinted, and the prevailing color is rosepink, speckled with turquoise blue. It is a thick, broad-sided fellow, as if originally intended for one of the beam tribe. The resemblance to the beam, however, ceases at the top of the shoulders, where there is a hony bump, and a sharply sloping, undulating ridge of bone down to the mouth, which is horny and well furnished with teeth. You deposit your game, not in the familiar creel, but in a sack bag, knowing full well that at the wharf at Brisbane by-and-by there will be an astonishing number of acquaintances, who happen to be passing—just by accident of course—and who will somehow waltz away with a brace of fish dangling from a bit of spun yarn. The snapper is, in fact, excellent eating. It does not come amiss in any shape—baked and served with caper sauce, fried with egg and bread crumbs, soured, and better still, as mayonaisse.

The best of snapper-fishing is that you leave off contented. It is hard work; the fish range between five and twelve pounds; it will be a very bad visit indeed to the Flat Rock if you do not get ten or a dozen snappers. One of our party has five-and-twenty—much more than he can carry. My own modest "swag" of eighty pounds of therapeutics I find quite sufficient before I cast the burden on my shoulders. Our fishing lasts not more than two hours, and a large portion of that time is occupied in steaming, after the drift, up to the rock again. Yet we return with 260 snapper on board, besides other fish, making a total weight of not much less than 2000 pounds. And everybody concludes with me that my first snapper excursion has not been particularly successful. It is so successful

that for 600 large snapper to be taken on one of these excursions.

Look at this, as at all other fishing at which I have assisted, various of course, and is distributed in a most unaccountable way. For example, at my first fishing, a gentleman suffering severely from sea-sickness (for we lay heavily at anchor, and toss during our other sport), but who at times catches four to my one. He has nothing to do but bait his hooks, cast them over, and pull up snapper with a "Yo, heave ho!" To my left is another gentleman who fishes carefully and well, but who never hooks a fish. Yet we are close together, and adopting precisely the same mode of procedure.

During the last half-hour we have a succession of surprises. A member of Parliament calls, loudly for help, and we rush to his aid. He has hooked a shark, and after a tremendous struggle the boat is thrown by means of a couple of boat-hooks thrust into its girth. It is about 5 feet long, and as it betrays an uneasy conscience, and is far too lively to be safe, it is concluded with a well-charged axe. Another member of the Legislative Assembly, not to be outdone, sets up a wild hullo; he too, so he avers, has a shark. It is not for me, of course, to contradict an old colonist, and a gentleman moreover who writes M.L.A. after his name, but I know that it is not a shark. You can see it is a big fish, nevertheless; there are strong men (all senators) engaged in bringing it in, but instead of darting swiftly hither and thither, it comes up a dead weight, no more like the shark than the chub is like the pike. Its sheer weight unfortunately covers the line, and there are three blank-lamenting faces near the sponson, and general laughter from the rest of the company.

The lion of the collection, however, is taken by not only a M.L.A., but an honorable cabinet minister, now in England; to his lot falls a group of sixty pounds weight. It is a kind of rock cod, with dark-brown leather skin, and tremendous head and month, and its behavior while on its journey from the tranquil caves of deep ocean to the upper air convinces me that it was a proper also which the honorable member lost near the sponson. The sixty-pounder does not show one ounce of pluck from first to last, but allows itself to be hauled in as if it were its fate, against which it is useless to contend; and the only protest it makes on deck is to open its jaws, but in a manner more indicative of an ill-mannered gape than a decided exhibition of defiance. I do not hesitate to repeat that this proper is distinguished by its large mouth; a medium-sized portmanteau might be stowed away in it without the slightest inconvenience to the fish.

After the engagement is over, the combatants clear the decks, remove the slain, put away their weapons, and resume the attitudes and pursuits of peace. So, as the engines are thumping at full speed, like steeds who smell the stable air off, we gather together our spoil, string them on all manner of halving-pins, rails, and stanchions, while buckets of water are run over the decks look a little less like chamberlains, and more like a very modest member of her Majesty's fleet. We are very tired and very satisfied. Our shoulders ache and our fingers smart; but there are piles and strings of fish decorating the ship fore and aft, and we light our pipes and sprawl luxuriously about, watching the sunset, and pondering dreamily about nothing in particular, as beacon after beacon is passed, and the familiar landmarks lessen the distance from home. The great, awkward pelicans rise from the beacon posts and sail through the air shorewards; they are fishermen too, and they, like ourselves, have done their day's work and are thinking about their nests.

## A FRENCHMAN PUZZLED.

The English language is often a puzzle to foreigners, and sometimes drives even an American hotel-keeper into a corner, as for instance in the following experience at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a wealthy French guest came to complain at the office, and was there met by the gracious Griswold, who rose to explain.

"What for, sare, your garson not present my demand?"

"Your demand, Monsieur?"

"Yes, sare, do I speak Inglish perfalt, sare; do you comprehend me, sare?"

"Certainly, your English is perfectly correct, my dear sir; what is it you desire?"

"Yes, sare, you tell me I can have at my private table—my friends—whatever I desire to manager—pardon, to eat."

"Certainly," said Griswold, "anything, stewed, double-boiled, and diamond sauce, if you wish."

"Ah, no, Monsieur, st is too riche. I simply desire some grise."

"Grise? some what?"

"Some grise, Monsieur Griswold, such as I eat for my dinner as ozer day."

"Ah, you mean rice, boiled rice—certainly, all the rice you desire."

"Oo sare! It is not rice. Zat is what eat premier garson—headwaiters, sare. It is a bird I want, sare; I want him roast, not boil."

"Roast grise—Why, let me see," said Griswold, in a dilemma, not wishing to appear ignorant of his guest's meaning.

"I don't believe there is a single grise in the market."

"Ah, you make mistake ven you say single grise?"

"Indeed?"

"Yes, sare. Vat you call a little rat, sare?"

"Mouse," suggested the hotel proprietor.

"Yes, Monsieur, rat, vat you call two mice, eh?"

"Quite correct," responded the host.

"Zon if one is to bird you call grouse, two is rat you call grise, eh?"

"Why, not exactly," said the hotel man, struggling to keep his countenance, "we say two grouse, just as we say two sheep or two deer—but for mouse, mice, and—"

"Vas sare," said Monsieur, triumphantly "as vy not you say two mice for two houses, or two louse for two louses, or—"

how far he might have continued cannot be said, but at the moment the head clerk, Palmer, standing near, had a violent attack of coughing, and Carr, the room clerk, walked off suddenly and slammed on the big bell, and called for "front" to do something, and then stuck his own head down beneath the counter, at the excited host walked away toward the dining hall with his guest to order "two grise" for Monsieur's private table.—From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

IN ALA, CAMBODIA.—Plenty of milk in your case this morning?" a customer asked a milkman the other morning. And the milkman nodded gravely at, without a wink of his eye, he made reply, "Chalk!"

## THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese envoys were present at the reception given at the American Minister's in honor of General Grant, and on Wednesday they met the Prince of Wales at the same place. The Minister, H.E. Kwo, went to Epson on the 18th inst., and both Envoys were present at the Caledonian dinner, H.E. Kwo occupying the seat of honor on the right of the Duke of Buccleuch. They also attended a reception by the Earl of Salisbury, and went to a garden party at the Duke of Argyll's. On Saturday last they visited the East and West India Docks, accompanied by Sir William Baynes, and other members of the committee, and were shown over the warehouses, hydraulic presses, and other objects of interest. They were taken to and from the docks, from the Speaker's stairs in a steamer specially provided for the purpose.

A portrait of H.E. Kwo has appeared in *Forty Two*, which sagely observes that he is a mandarin of the Red Button, but not of the Peacock's Feather. This is no doubt, enough to accuracy as information on China matters goes, only the peacock's feather is not an indication of a mandarin's grade, but is conferred as a special honor, like the companionship of the Bath. The *Forty Two* lately waxed very facetious at what it calls the "good joke" of the Chinese Envoys having in leaving one of the Courts when they visited them shaken hands not only with the judges but also with the Usher. We believe the statement is really unfounded; but supposing such a terrible error to have been committed, it is rather difficult for the lay mind to perceive the great joke in a Chinaman mistaking one European for another.—L. d. C. Express, June 22nd.

## Miscellaneous.

ACCORDING to the *Mainichi Shimbun*, a favourite device of the insurgents was to roll a barrel containing an armed man down a declivity into the Imperialist ranks, on reaching which the occupant left his means of locomotion and right and left attacked the astonished Government soldiers. During the late engagement at Onigake, however, the insurgents changed their tactics with singular advantage to themselves. Down the hill on which they were posted, rolled a number of barrels, which the Imperialists imagined contained armed men as before. Accordingly, allowing them to approach within a conveniently close range they directed a brisk fire into the circumvolving ombs. But, alas! the contents were powder and shot, and the result of the volley was other than expected, as explosion followed explosion, carrying death and destruction into the Imperial ranks. *Credeat Sudaus Apella*—Japan Mail.

HOW TO COMPOSE ONE'S SELF FOR A PORTRAIT.—A photographer gives the following directions to his customers: "When a lady sitting for a picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character she should, just upon entering the room, say 'Bosom,' and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect in the camera is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say 'Brush,' the result of which is infallible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small she must say 'Flip,' but if the mouth be already too small and needs enlarging, she must say 'Cabbage.' If she wishes to look mournful, she must say 'Kerchuck,' if resigned, she must forcibly ejaculate 'Sest.'"

HERE is a story which came to me the other day from the Midlands. In the little town in which the scene is laid, the "squire's lady," in the handsome manner house, interests herself greatly in her scholars. A Sunday or two ago she took some friends with her in the afternoon to give them an insight into her "method." The chose as her lesson the story of Aspidochelone and Sappho. The children showed great intelligence in answering the question put to them, and finally their teacher—the lady herself—asked them why God did not strike everybody dead who tells a lie? This seemed rather a poser, but suddenly a very sharp child exclaimed, "Because there wouldn't be anybody left."—*Sporting Gazette*.

A REGIMENT of infantry in the French army consists in its present establishment of four battalions, and each of two companies. This organization, now declared by the *Avenir Militaire* to be incomplete, and therefore defective, and in a lengthened article in the last number of that paper it is argued that the strength of every regiment ought to be increased to five battalions. In time of war there might then be three battalions in the field, one in garrison and one serving as a depot. In order that this increase of the establishment of each regiment may be effected without increasing the estimates, the *Avenir Militaire* proposes to do away with the existing thirty battalions of chasseurs à pied; and also with the adjutant-majors who at present form part of the staff of every battalion of infantry in the French service. "The expediency of retaining special corps of adjutant-majors, notoriously, been for a long time much questioned by high military authorities. In 1873 General Laval, writing about these very adjutant-majors which it is now proposed to abolish, said:—'It is vicious to entrust certain corps with certain missions. They become, it is true, experts in their work; but the mass of the infantry remains ignorant of it, and when the special corps may by chance not be on the spot when wanted, does not know how to act about the task before it.' Moreover, the *Avenir Militaire* urges with much reason that the excellent elements of which the thirty battalions of chasseurs are composed distributed among the 144 regiments of infantry of the line would materially increase the value of these latter, while it would no longer be necessary to take away the cream of each annual contingent for the benefit of a few special battalions.

BANQUET, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Noroton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking ten bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLEN.—To the Proprietors of NOROTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—Jan 1877.



## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year or longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru, and other places where Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

OHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco or Rio de Janeiro	Via Hongkong or Brindisi
Letters,	22	26
Registration,	12	12
Newspapers,	4	6
Books & Patterns,	8	10

Aspinwall, Panama:—  
Letters, 18  
Registration, None  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 6

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—  
Letters, 12  
Registration, 12  
Newspapers, 2  
Books & Patterns, 4

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—  
Letters, 14  
Registration, None  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 6

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 20  
Registration, 12  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 6

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 16  
Registration, None  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 6

W. Indies, (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Gray Town, La Guayra, Montevideo, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—  
Letters, 26  
Registration, 12  
Newspapers, 4  
Books & Patterns, 6

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.R.), Mozambique (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.  
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2  
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2  
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs; illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed or wholly enclosed sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string. Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, 12 bags entire closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

Things must not be writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to be sent through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 20.  
Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.  
Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.  
Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.  
Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila & Co. mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any case to letters sent to the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose correspondence and not in the mails.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by which all correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S. V. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N. E. Monsoon:  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from standing or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as charge or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs., if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the sender having often spent more in Postage than would have been paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two.

They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N. E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits, when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Gall.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount to be remitted in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom,  
Up to £20.....18 cents.  
" £20.....24 "

" £20.....24 "

" £20.....24 "

Local Money Orders,  
Up to £25.....15 cents.  
50.....30 "

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

July 27, 1877.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.
Ackermann, R. 1	Meyer, J. F. 1
Armand Single- 1	Middleton, J. T. 1
ton & Co. 1	Morrison & Co., 1
Ayrton, W. T. 1	Messrs 1
Bennett, G. H. 1	Novak, Francisco 1
Bennett, Mr. 1	O'Grady, Mrs M. 1
Beving, Mrs H. E. 1	O'Leary, W. H. 1
Bisset, Chas. H. 2	O'Neil, Henry 1
Chack, Dr. M. A. 1	Orin, Henry 1
Chaffee, Sing 1	Orin, Henry 1
Chong Hian 1	Pafon, Capt. G. 1
Chun Tak, C. 1	Pellegrini, A. 1
Coulson, A. C. M. 1	Phillips, Henry 1
Davidson, John R. 1	Richards, Wm. H. 1
Ravur Peaton 1	Rodriguez, 1
Joe Framjee 1	Domingo 1
George, Thomas 1	Shepherd, Capt. 3
Green, W. 1	Simpson, H. R. 1
Herra, Quintia 1	Sir, Monar. 1
High Cheong 1	Smith, Andrew 1
Loong 1	Smith, Mrs 1
Hitchcock, F. A. 2	Harriet



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Owner.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Adria	5	h Breeze	Brit. str.	781	July 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	S'pore & Bombay	To-day
Amoy	4	h Drowson	Brit. str.	814	July 27	Stensen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Atholl	5	h Thomson	Brit. str.	922	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon	To-morrow
Ban Lodi	4	h Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	July 21	Order	Cooktown	31st. 4 p.m.
Charlton	2	h Johnson	Brit. str.	786	July 10	Hop Kee	Y'ham & S. Fisco	30th inst.
City of Peking	4	h Berry	Amer. str.	5079	July 19	P. M. S. S. Co.	Bangkok	Coast Ports
Dale	4	h Thompson	Brit. str.	645	July 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports	MoD's Slip
Douglas	6	h Pittman	Brit. str.	864	July 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	80th inst.
Emmy	3	h Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 3	Remedios & Co.	Swatow	To-morrow
Hindustan	2	h Roskill	Brit. str.	1842	July 27	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Namoa	5	h Panchard	Brit. str.	862	July 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Norna	2	h Walker	Brit. str.	606	July 26	Kwok Achong	Yokohama	To-morrow
Pernambuco	3	h Hyde	Brit. str.	643	July 26	Stensen & Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Sunda	5	h Reeves	Brit. str.	1106	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Taiwan	5	h Young	Brit. str.	408	July 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Thingvalia	4	h Molen	Dan. str.	1877	July 17	Landstein & Co.	Foochow	To-day
W. Corea de Vries	4	h .....	Brit. str.	334	June 4	Hok Moh Leung	Holhow & Halphong	
Wacht	5	h Hunter	Brit. str.	269	July 22	Landstein & Co.	Holhow & Halphong	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
A. S. Davis	4	h Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Alphington	3	h Cunningham	Brit. bgs.	825	July 8	Wielor & Co.	Halphong	
Annie Lorway	7	h Galea	Brit. bgs.	752	July 5	Order	Halphong	
Antwerp	4	h Atkins	Brit. bgs.	1031	July 13	Melchers & Co.	Halphong	
Augusta	3	h Bernard	Feh. bgs.	860	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Halphong	
Bendutha	4	h Higgins	Brit. bgs.	970	July 2	Meyer & Co.	Halphong	
Bertha	2	h Ringe	Ger. bgs.	442	July 26	Wielor & Co.	Halphong	
Blanca Petrica	3	h Tancredi	Ital. bgs.	666	June 22	Landstein & Co.	Halphong	
Bon Accord	5	h Scott	Brit. bgs.	398	July 19	Chinese	Halphong	
Briabane	4	h Huddleston	Brit. bgs.	394	July 25	Russell & Co.	Halphong	
C. W. Cochran	2	h Given	Amer. bgs.	1105	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Halphong	
Cactus Olivari	3	h Olivari	Ital. bgs.	791	July 6	Order	Halphong	
Caldow	2	h Peterson	Brit. bgs.	482	July 6	Rosario & Co.	Halphong	
Canton	2	h Knudsen	Slam. sh.	779	June 22	Chinese	Halphong	
Cheng Soon	2	h Ohng Sang	Slam. sh.	200	April 30	Chinese	Halphong	
Chocala	3	h Konnot	Brit. bgs.	284	July 18	Rosario & Co.	Halphong	
Commissary	4	h Hunter	Brit. sh.	838	July 13	Melchers & Co.	Halphong	
Doris Broderick	3	h Nissen	Dan. sh.	647	July 21	Melchers & Co.	Halphong	
Edinburgh Castle	4	h Seward	Brit. bgs.	627	July 8	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Halphong	
Edith Rose	4	h Slaten	Brit. bgs.	670	July 8	Landstein & Co.	Halphong	
Enid	4	h Brathwaite	Brit. bgs.	496	July 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Halphong	
Escort	4	h Waterhouse	Amer. bgs.	636	July 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Halphong	
F. H. Drows	4	h Vorsatz	Ger. bgs.	623	July 17	Order	Halphong	
F. Starac	4	h Gargdulo	Ital. bgs.	494	July 25	Carlowitz & Co.	Halphong	
Foochow	2	h Hochreuter	Slam. bgs.	300	July 11	Chinese	Halphong	
Formosa	4	h Hyland	Brit. bgs.	504	July 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Halphong	
Fred. P. Litchfield	6	h Spalding	Amer. bgs.	1082	July 1	Meyer & Co.	Halphong	
Friedrich	4	h Wulff	Ger. bgs.	504	July 25	Melchers & Co.	Halphong	
George	6	h Steffens	Ger. bgs.	769	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Halphong	
Geo. Orshaw	3	h Iwing	Brit. bgs.	658	July 17	Chinese	Halphong	
Glamorganshire	3	h McEachan	Brit. bgs.	456	July 4	Chinese	Halphong	
Golfah	2	h Dentzau	Slam. bgs.	530	July 5	Meyer & Co.	Halphong	
Gold Hunter	7	h Freeman	Amer. sh.	1200	July 1	Borneo Co., Limited	Halphong	
Grazemore	3	h Hastings	Brit. bgs.	698	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Halphong	
Gryfo	4	h Roberts	Brit. sh.	1008	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Halphong	
Hannah Law	3	h Greig	Brit. sh.	1299	July 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Halphong	
Harbinger	3	h Johnston	Amer. sh.	1508	July 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Halphong	
Highlander	3	h Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	May 18	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Halphong	
Humboldt	7	h Lagunamano	Ger. bgs.	880	July 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Halphong	
Isles of the South	3	h Swert	Ger. bgs.	832	July 11	Stensen & Co.	Halphong	
Jan Peter	3	h Weston	Amer. bgs.	710	July 7	Order	Halphong	
Jan. S. Stone	3	h Moberg	Russ. sh.	1365	July 2	Order	Halphong	
Johanne	2	h Bunje	Ger. sh.	758	July 6	Doestgen & Co.	Halphong	
Jotun	2	h Hauff	Norw. sh.	885	July 1	Melchers & Co.	Halphong	
Jubilee	3	h Harris	Brit. sh.	765	July 11	Order	Halphong	
Kalsow	4	h Jadd	Brit. bgs.	799	July 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Halphong	
Kalaja	2	h Roos	Russ. bgs.	690	July 24	Caplain	Halphong	
Leading Wind	3	h Hineckley	Amer. sh.	1208	June 30	Meyer & Co.	Halphong	
Lotterer	3	h .....	Amer. sh.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Co.	Halphong	
Lord Macaulay	7	h Monkman	Brit. bgs.	847	July 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Halphong	
Louisa	2	h Scherloh	Ger. sm. sh.	245	July 1	Edvard Schellhass & Co.	Halphong	
Malpu	3	h Andrews	Brit. bgs.	574	July 12	Landstein & Co.	Halphong	
Marla	4	h Towford	Feh. bgs.	379	July 27	Carlowitz & Co.	Halphong	
Matchless	4	h Dawes	Amer. sh.	1198	June 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Halphong	
Merve	3	h Robertson	Brit. bgs.	629	July 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Halphong	
Mignon	3	h Soule	Amer. sm. sh.	484	July 19	Order	Halphong	
Mikado	3	h Henson	Ger. bgs.	330	July 5	Melchers & Co.	Halphong	
Nimbus	3	h Leonard	Amer. sh.	1300	July 5	Messageries Maritimes	Halphong	
Norseman	2	h Larik	Slam. sh.	711	July 16	Chinese	Halphong	
Northern Star	2	h Wortley	Brit. bgs.	327	July 21	Order	Halphong	
Notre D. de la Garde	2	h Legier	Feh. bgs.	486	July 12	Carlowitz & Co.	Halphong	
Nuevo Constante	2	h Philarte	Span. sh.	203	July 3	Remedios & Co.	Halphong	
Paracua	2	h Phillips	Brit. bgs.	464	July 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Halphong	
Peliso	4	h Christensen	Ger. bgs.	250	July 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Halphong	
Penshaw	4	h Alroy	Ger. sh.	955	June 24	Meyer & Co.	Halphong	
Polynesia	3	h Schwaner	Amer. bgs.	826	July 25	Russell & Co.	Halphong	
Quikstep	2	h Hunte	Slam. bgs.	429	July 28	Tack Mee Hop	Halphong	
Rapid	3	h Gunn	Brit. bgs.	568	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Halphong	
Robt. Henderson	4	h Bryant	Amer. sm. sh.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Halphong	
Rosina	4	h Lightbody	Brit. sh.	874	July 17	Russell & Co.	Halphong	
Samos	2	h Saxatoph	Slam. sh.	540	June 25	Chinese	Halphong	
Scindia	3	h Pringle	Brit. bgs.	325	July 26	Stensen & Co.	Halphong	
Siamese Crown	2	h Pearl	Amer. sh.	1043	July 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Halphong	
Spinaway	3	h Dudley	Brit. bgs.	576	June 16	Russell & Co.	Halphong	
Springfield	3	h Hawken	Brit. sh.	662	July 7	Chin Chon Wing	Halphong	
Starfield	2	h Wachtelbrenner	Slam. bgs.	839	July 16	Chinese	Halphong	
Starlight	3	h Bars	Feh. bgs.	387	July 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Halphong	
Sully	7	h Miller	Brit. sh.	1068	July 11	Messageries Maritimes	Halphong	
Sydenham	4	h Johnston	Brit. sh.	815	July 17	Order	Halphong	
Taiteing	3	h Vorreth	Slam. bgs.	474	July 12	Stensen & Co.	Halphong	
Theon Kramom	3	h Basde	Ger. bgs.	180	July 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Halphong	
Thorkild	4	h Maesen	Brit. sm. sh.	175	July 18	Wielor & Co.	Halphong	
Tulochgorum	4	h Dalzey	Brit. sh.	630	July 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Halphong	
Twilight	3	h Trimble	Brit. bgs.	679	July 17	G. Linstead	Halphong	
Victoria	3	h .....	Brit. bgs.	701	July 16	Kin-tye-loong	Halphong	
Young Siam	2	h Benedictsen	Slam. sh.	701	July 16	Kin-tye-loong	Halphong	

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 28, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, .	300 260	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, .	160 140	福州烟猪肉
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	160 150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . catty	150 140	鹹牛肉
" Roast, .	160 150	燒牛肉
" Soup, .	100 90	湯牛肉
" Steak, .	160 150	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	60 50	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, esch.	275 250	牛腦
" " corned, .	320 300	鹹牛腦
" Head, .	600 500	牛頭
" Heart, .	150 140	牛心
" Hump, Salt, .	110 100	牛肩
" Feet, .	60 40	牛脚
" Kidneys, .	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, .	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, . catty	80 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50 40	牛肚
Olives' Head and Feet, set	500 400	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	330 280	花旗火腿
" Chinese, .	180 170	金華火腿
" English, .	360 340	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, .	270 260	羊腩
" Leg, .	270 250	羊腿
" Shoulder, .	180 140	羊手

## 肉食

Mutton Liver, . lb.	200 150	羊肝
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	60 50	豬蹄
" Feet, .	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, .	110 100	豬蹄
" Head, .	90 80	豬頭
" Heart, .	50 40	豬心
" Kidneys, .	80 70	豬腰
" Liver, . lb.	100 80	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . catty	150 140	豬蹄
" Corned, .	180 120	鹹猪肉
" Leg, .	150 140	豬腿
" Fat or Lard, .	110 100	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 340	羊頭脚
" Heart, .	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, .	80 70	羊腰
Sucking Pig, .	1750 1000	豬仔
Sweet Bread, . catty	140 120	牛仔肉
Vesal, . catty	140 120	牛仔肉

## Fowl.

Ospans, . catty	280 240	雞
Ducks, . catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100 —	鴨蛋
" Duck, .	100 —	鴨蛋
" Salt, .	120 —	鴨蛋
Fowls, . catty	180 160	雞
Geese, .	120 110	鴨
Partridges, .	320 300	鴨
Pheasants, Canton, . pairs	\$1.70 —	鴨
Pigeons, .	150 140	白鴿
Quail, .	140 —	白鴿
Rabbits, .	700 600	家兔
Turkeys, .	650 600	火雞

## 生口

Turkeys, Hen, . catty	450	400	火雞
<b>Fish.</b>			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	300	200	鮑魚
Bream, . catty	60	50	鮑魚
Catfish, . "	100	—	鮑魚
Codfish, Salt, . lb.	160	150	鮑魚
Crabs, . catty	400	100	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . "	110	90	墨魚
Dace, . "	110	100	土魷
Dog Fish, . "	90	80	海狗
Eels, Congor, . "	100	90	海狗
" White . "	25	25	海狗
" Yellow . "	200	160	海狗
File Fish, . "	90	80	海狗
Fresh Fish, Large . "	110	100	洋魚仔
" Small . "	80	70	洋魚仔
Frogs, . "	190	120	田雞
Garoupa, . "	300	200	石斑
Herrings, . "	80	50	黃魚
" smoked . box	\$1.00	—	黃魚
King Crab, . each	200	150	蟹
Labrus, . catty	90	80	蟹
Live Fish, . "	120	110	蟹
Lobsters, . "	160	140	龍蝦
Mackerel, . "	110	100	馬鮫
Mango Fish, . "	160	140	馬鮫
Mullet, . "	130	120	鰱魚
Parrot Fish, . "	130	100	鰱魚
Perch, . "	100	90	頭鰱
Pike, . "	70	—	鰱魚
Pomfret, . "	180	160	鰱魚
" Black . "	130	120	鰱魚
Prawns, . "	400	260	明蝦
Ray, . "	70	60	琵琶
Rock Fish, . "	90	80	石狗公
Roach, . "	180	—	鰱魚
Salmon, Canton, . "	120	110	鰱魚
Salt Fish, . "	180	100	鰱魚
Shark, young . "	80	70	鰱魚
Shrimps, . "	100	70	鰱魚
Skate, . "	90	70	鰱魚
Snappers, . "	120	110	鰱魚
Snipe Fish, . "	180	160	沙鑽
Soles, Fresh . "	180	180	沙鑽
Sturgeon, . "	120	100	黃魚
Tambourine Fish, . "		70	鰱魚
Tench, . "	120	110	鰱魚
Turtles, Small . "	400	350	鰱魚
White Bait, . "	90	80	白飯
<b>Vegetables.</b>			蔬菜
Asparagus, . tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots, . catty	60	50	竹筍
Beans, sprout, . "	30	20	芽菜
" Broad, . "	80	70	豆
" French from Macao, . "	120	110	邊豆
" Long, . "	40	30	豆角
Beet-Root, Shanghai, . each	30	—	紅白菜
Brussels, . "	30	—	芥蘭
Cabbage, Common, . "	80	—	椰菜
" Shanghai, . each	200	100	菜
" Turnip, Bohl each	30	—	菜
" red for pickling, . "	50	40	菜
Carrots, Salt . catty	40	—	蘿蔔
Carrots, Fresh, English catty	40	30	紅蘿蔔
Celery, Chinese, . catty	40	30	地菜
Celery, English, . "	100	—	生菜
Cucumbers, . "	30	—	黃瓜
Chilies, Dried, . "	100	—	辣椒
" Mixed, . "	30	—	乾仔
" Red, . "	50	—	辣椒
Indian Corn, . each	20	—	粟
Curry Stuff, English, . catty	40	30	厘材料
Egg Plant, . "	30	20	瓜
Garlic, (bulb) dried, . "	40	30	蒜頭
Ginger, . "	30	20	薑
" Greens, White . "	60	—	薑
" Winter course . "	250	20	薑
Mint, . bunch	15	10	薄荷
Mushroom, dried, . catty	750	650	香菇
Okras, . "	40	30	香茅
Onions, Bombay . "	50	40	洋蔥
" Green . "	30	20	蔥
Parsley, Chinese, . "	50	60	芫荽
" English, . bunch	10	5	芫荽
Potatoes, Macao, . catty	30	20	洋芋
" Japanese, . "	30	25	薯仔
" Sweet, . "	12	10	薯仔
Pumpkins, . "	20	15	金瓜
Radishes, Punti, . doz.	60	—	蘿蔔
Scallions, . catty	25	20	蔥
Shalots, . "	35	30	蒜
Shasamun, . "	120	100	蒜
Spinach, . "	80	20	菠菜
Squash, bottle . "	80	20	葫
" Bitter . catty	35	80	苦
Taro (U Tau) . "	90	—	芋頭
Tomatoes, . "	100	70	蕃茄
Turnips, Salt, . "	20	15	蘿蔔
" Chinese . "	15	10	地
Vegetable Marrow, . "	80	20	節瓜
Water Lily Roots, . catty	50	30	蓮藕
Water Cress, . bunch	30	10	水菜